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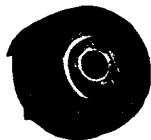
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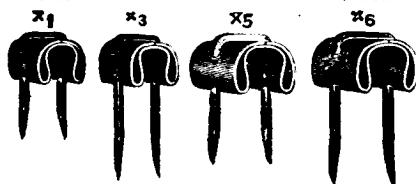
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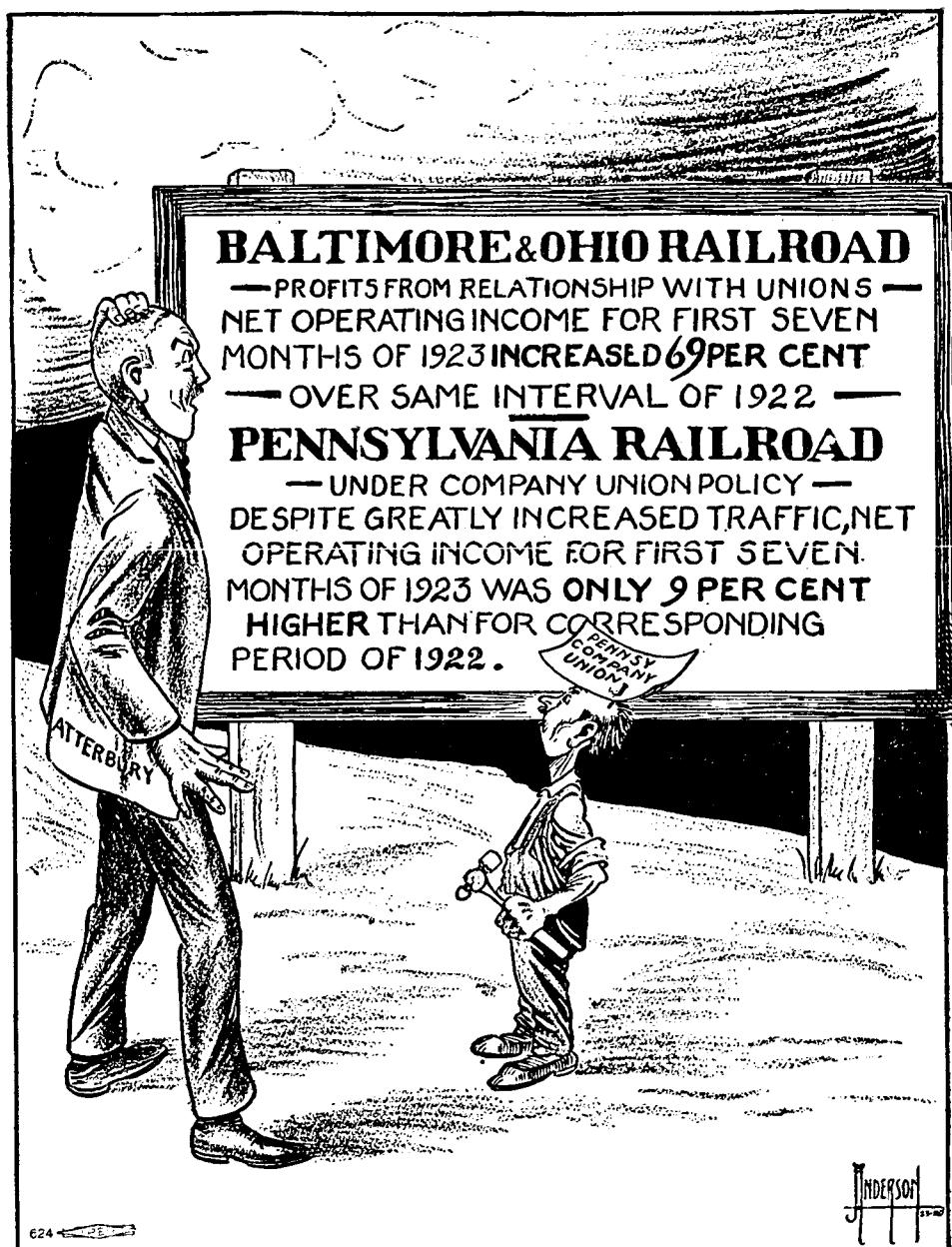
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**THE BAD JOB**

He said he would "bust" the unions, but it looks as though he will
"bust" the Pennsy

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NO. 1

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS DURING 1923

By LOUIS D. BLISS

WHILE progress in the electrical industry during the past year was chiefly along established lines, there was a tendency in nearly every phase of electrical apparatus construction to increase the size of the units for generation, transformation and distribution of electrical energy. The result has been greater capacities and higher efficiencies than have been attained in previous years.

The General Electric Company has advanced the maximum rating for team turbine generator sets to 62,500 K. V. A., and for water wheel generators to 65,000 K. V. A., with a corresponding increase in the capacities of transformers and switching and auxiliary apparatus required in connection therewith.

The application of electricity to the propulsion of ferry boats during the past year has resulted in very distinct economies. The General Electric Company has equipped seven of these double-ended boats. There are three distinct types of equipment represented, two employing Diesel engines, driving direct current generators, which operate two direct current propelling motors. Two other boats employ steam turbines, with direct current generators and motors. Three others use steam turbines, driving synchronous alternators, operating alternating current motors. One of the advantages of electrical drive is the ability to run the bow propeller at such speed as will eliminate the resistance which it customarily offers to the progress of the boat, while the propelling power is furnished by the stern screw.

The French Government has decided to standardize 1,500 volt direct current for the electrification of its main line railroads. This involves something like 5,200 miles of track, with a program calling for the complete electrification in twenty years. The contracts involve something like fifteen million dollars.

Italy is rapidly developing the electrification of state-owned railroad lines, employing chiefly the three-phase system.

In other parts of the world the tendency seems to be in the direction of high voltage direct current as the most economical method of handling freight and passenger trains

electrically. In all, there are nine railroad electrifications, at 2,400 and 3,000 volt direct current. The distribution of these lines is as follows: In the United States, two; Canada, one; South America, three; Mexico, one; Spain, one; and South Africa, one.

The International General Electric Company has contracted with the Mexican railroads to supply ten 150-ton, 3,000-volt direct current locomotives, and the complete overhead distribution system for the electrification of their severe grade line between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

One of the most important prospective electrifications at the present time in the United States is that of the Illinois Central Railroad. The engineering commission appointed to study this subject has decided upon the 1,500-volt, direct current system, with overhead trolley.

During the past year a new form of synchronous motor has been developed for high starting duty. This machine obviates the disadvantages heretofore considered inherent in the synchronous motor drive, where overload conditions are encountered in starting.

The motor is so constructed that it is possible when starting to bring the armature, which is normally the stator, up to synchronous speed without any reference to the load. When the armature reaches synchronism and the field is excited in the ordinary way, the motor is gradually brought up to speed. The speed of the revolving stator is meanwhile brought down to zero by means of a powerful band brake, which is locked in position when synchronous speed of the load has been attained.

By this method the torque is applied gradually and the driven machine is brought up to speed without a shock. Thereafter the motor operates with its stator held stationary by the band brake, as an ordinary synchronous machine. By this ingenious construction a starting torque of 250 to 300 per cent normal is possible throughout the entire starting period, as the available torque is equal to anything below the pullout torque of the motor.

The world's record for a high voltage transmission line has been established in the new 220,000 volt trunk lines of the Pacific

Gas & Electric Company in California. Power is now transmitted from the Pitt River plant No. 1 in northern California to the Vacca substation in the lower Sacramento valley, a distance of 202 miles.

The especially designed conductors used are composed of seven strands of copper cable, each of which is in turn composed of seven strands of single wire. The cable has a cross section of 500,000 circular mils, and weighs 8,400 pounds per mile. Six of these cables, constituting two complete circuits, are strung on steel towers varying from sixty to ninety-seven feet in height, and spaced seven to the mile. At the voltage now employed these lines will successfully transmit 235,000 horsepower. The line itself cost about \$33,000 per mile. The cable was purchased in a single order, the largest ever placed. It required one hundred and seven cars to ship the cable.

Until the past year, underground cables were limited to about 25,000 volts. Recently cables have been placed in operation in Chicago and Los Angeles for 35,000 volts, and another large company is now installing some single conductor cable for operation at 44,000 volts, while still another company is investigating the feasibility of obtaining single conductor cable for operation at 66,000 volts.

Cable manufacturers and engineers have agreed that the dielectric strength of cable should be four times the normal working pressure, and samples have already been made which would stand in excess of 250,000 volts before breaking down.

Some record-breaking sizes of steam turbines have been produced during the past year, the most remarkable being the single case units of the Brooklyn Edison Company, which are rated at 62,500 K. V. A.

One of the outstanding developments in water turbines during the past year is the turbo type impulse wheel for heads of 800 to 1,000 feet. The continued successful operation of high head reaction wheels has been demonstrated in the practically continuous operation for two years of the 25,000 horsepower vertical reaction turbine at the Kern River, California, plant No. 3, which operates under a head of 810 feet.

From the standpoint of size, the largest water wheel generators yet constructed are those of the Niagara Falls Power Company, rated at 65,000 K. V. A., 1,200 volts, 25 cycles. These machines are guaranteed for an efficiency of 97.8 per cent at 90 per cent power factor.

It will be of general interest to learn of the amount of capital involved in the hydroelectric developments projected and for which licenses and permits have been issued. These projects total about \$780,000,000. Assuming that for each kilowatt developed \$110 would be spent for transmission equipment, \$100 for distribution installation, and \$750 for customers' lamps, motors, appliances and wiring of houses and factories, a total of about five billions of dollars will be spent as a direct result of these developments.

For the first time the electric light and power industry takes its place among the billion dollar industries, mainly in the value of production. It is estimated that the gross revenue from the sale of energy during 1922 was over one billion dollars.

Among the outstanding developments in the illumination field have been the "Glas-steel" diffuser, the 75 watt white diffusing bulb gas filled incandescent lamp, the one million lumen incandescent lamp, the 25,000 lumen gas filled incandescent lamp for street lighting, the 250 watt concentrated filament lamp for projection work, and the new spray coating for coloring lamps, and improvement in luminous arc electrodes.

The General Electric Company has had in operation during the past year a one-million volt, three-phase testing set of standard design. This outfit has been successfully worked to 50 per cent above its rated capacity. Arcs have been produced fourteen feet in length between sharp pointed terminals. The spectacular features of this test, however, are of less importance than its usefulness in exploring certain fields of pure science which have always been the subject of conjecture, and as an aid in design construction and test of electrical apparatus of the highest voltage.

The largest vacuum tube ever made was produced by the General Electric Company. The filament absorbs 1,800 amperes at 10,000 cycles, requiring about 20 kilowatts. This tube, which is called the "Magnetron," will supply 1,000 kilowatts of 20,000 cycle power at an efficiency of 70 per cent, operating with an anode potential of 20,000 volts direct current.

A new method of recording and reproducing sound has been developed, which is a distinct improvement in many ways over all previous methods. The apparatus is known as Pallophotophone, and consists of two distinct devices, one for recording and one for reproducing the sound. Either may be used independently.

The recording device consists essentially of a tiny mirror, from which is reflected a beam of light. This mirror is attached to a delicately adjusted vibrating diaphragm, and when the sound waves cause the diaphragm to vibrate, the mirror oscillates and the ray of light causes the projection of corresponding oscillations upon a strip of photographic film, which passes in front of the mirror in a continuous motion. The film is then developed in the usual way, and shows a succession of delicate dark markings, which constitute the sound record.

In the reproducing device the film passes in front of an arrangement of vacuum tubes which are sensitive to light, so that the variations in the light falling on them caused by the lines recorded on the film produces electro-motive-force variations in the circuit to which they are connected. Therefore as the film is moved in this device an electric current is created which corresponds with great accuracy to the original sound wave.

This current can be made to actuate a telephone loud speaker, or to operate a radio broadcasting apparatus directly.

It makes possible the talking motion picture, for on a film of the normal width both sound and action can be recorded simultaneously, and projected in absolute synchronism. It is practically unlimited as to the length of record. It can be duplicated and used as a film phonograph and applied in radio telegraphy in producing wireless signals for audio amplification.

The estimated sales of Tungsten filament lamps (excluding flash lights and automobile lamps) in the United States during 1922 were 205 million lamps. This is the greatest number of Tungsten filament lamps ever sold in any year. There are still some carbon lamps being manufactured, the estimated sales of this type in 1922 being four million,

or less than two per cent of the total. The sales of carbon lamps reached the maximum in 1907, when 63 million were sold. That year marked the advent of the Tungsten lamp.

The most spectacular feature of incandescent lamp manufacture is the production of a 30,000 watt unit, having a capacity of about 60,000 mean spherical candle power with an efficiency of 0.5 watts per candle power. This is the largest lamp of its kind ever manufactured. It has a bulb 12 inches in diameter and 18½ inches high, and the filament consists of Tungsten wire 0.1 inch in diameter and 93 inches long, constructed in four coils. There is enough filament for 55,000 lamps of 25-watt capacity. The lamp is gas filled and consumes 250 amperes at 120 volts.

THE AUTOCRACY OF JUDGES

Labor has cause to be interested in the case of Comptroller Craig of New York City, who at the present time seems likely to spend sixty days in jail for contempt of court.

One can see some reason for giving a judge a right to punish men for what is called contempt of court. For instance, if a man refuses to testify in a trial or raises a disturbance in a court room, or flatly disobeys an order of the trial judge, he does impede the course of justice.

But Mr. Craig did none of these things. As a fiscal officer of the City of New York, he was directly concerned in the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company which went into bankruptcy. The city was a partner of the company. Judge Mayer, of the Federal Court, was the man before whom the bankruptcy proceedings were brought. Mr. Craig charged him with preventing the city administration from getting certain information concerning the affairs of the B. R. T. This charge, Judge Mayer ruled, was untrue and constituted contempt of court. Whereupon he sentenced the Comptroller of the city to jail. Mr. Craig took various appeals. But the end of the matter is that the Supreme Court has upheld his conviction although Chief Justice Taft expressed certain sympathy for him because his lawyers took the wrong technical course.

It is not often that so clear a case of judicial tyranny comes to light or one which creates so dangerous a precedent. It was emphatically Mr. Craig's business to protect the city's business in bankruptcy proceedings. If he made false charges against Judge Mayer in the course of his work, the Judge should have been allowed to sue for criminal libel. If an appointed judge can imprison an elected official for criticising him—even falsely criticising him—without recourse to jury trial, a judicial tyranny of the first magnitude is set

up. In this particular case Judge Mayer was plaintiff, judge and jury.

The abominable character of such tyranny is emphasized if even the Supreme Court is unable to bring relief because the victim's lawyer has followed the wrong technical procedure. Justice Taft has added one more to the lengthy list of decisions which write him down as serving the people worse in his present position of Chief Justice than even in his unsatisfactory work as President of the United States. As usual, Justice Holmes upheld the doctrine which, to a layman, seems reasonable when he said: "Unless a judge while sitting can lay hold of anyone who ventures to publish anything that tends to make him unpopular or belittle him, I cannot see what power Judge Mayer had to touch Mr. Craig." But as usual Justice Holmes is in the minority.

There is this silver lining to the cloud. Such high handed acts as Judge Mayer's and such extraordinary subservience to the technicalities of law rather than justice as characterizes the majority of the Supreme Court, may tend to make the American people think seriously and act vigorously on the whole matter of the encroachment of the judiciary on the rights of the people. This is a matter of particular importance to the labor movement.

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WHAT SENATOR BROOKHART SAW IN EUROPE

SENATOR SMITH W. BROOKHART has returned from a close personal inspection of conditions in Europe. He brings back three outstanding impressions:

(1) That the situation in Russia is much more stable and satisfactory to her people than our citizens have been taught to believe;

(2) That the United States should recognize the existing government of Russia, if for no other reason because such recognition would contribute directly to the peace of Europe; and

(3) That the cooperative movement, as exemplified in various parts of the Old World, offers the most practical solution of our economic problems.

"I went to Europe to get in contact with the masses of the people and their organizations and leaders," said Senator Brookhart to a representative of *The Spotlight*.

"Every one knows by this time, I suppose, how highly I value the co-operative movement. Well, in some of the foreign countries where I traveled both producers and consumers have been practicing the golden rule of cooperation for generations longer than the people in the United States.

"I wanted to see just how these cooperative movements were progressing and just what place they occupy since the close of the war.

"The cooperative movement, I found, is the only constructive movement that has survived the war.

"I returned home more convinced than ever that in agricultural and industrial cooperation in all its phases of cooperative buying and selling and credit, lies the solution for many, if not all, of our most perplexing problems.

"Before starting for Europe, I found our government officials seemed particularly desirous to assist me in gathering information. I suppose they feared I would get into unreliable hands and gather data of a misleading and inaccurate nature. Some of the 'hard-boiled' writers, you know, are having a big time trying to poke fun at American travelers who gather up information in Europe that is not officially rubber stamped.

"At any rate, Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce personally insisted that I should have the aid of his representatives abroad. I fully intended to travel 'on my own' in Europe, but when I arrived in Paris, I found Dr. Alfred P. Dennis, special representative of the Department of Commerce, there to meet me at the train.

"I visited eighteen countries, and through most of them Dr. Dennis stayed with me as close as a long-lost brother. He is a capital chap, and we got on famously together. I wanted him to accompany me to Russia, but this he was not allowed to do.

"Russia is a law unto itself, treated differently than other countries by our government

departments and great care is taken as to what government representatives travel and reside in that country.

"Nevertheless, while in Russia, I had a personal escort, and a good one, in Col. William N. Haskell, chief of the American Relief Mission to Russia. He went with me nearly everywhere, and I appreciated his assistance and that of his men.

"Let me say for the benefit of Russia's most caustic critics, who obviously do not wish anything good to be said of Russia, that when I talked with the many groups of Russian peasants and others, I did so through interpreters furnished by Colonel Haskell.

"Let me tell you how I found some situations in Russia. First, the country is blessed with excellent crops. I traveled nearly two thousand miles over Russian railroads and for much of my journey I saw from the car windows splendid fields of grain.

"Rye is the chief grain crop in Russia. This and other grains I saw growing, on my trip to Odessa on the Black Sea, on deep black soils equal in fertility to the best Iowa land.

"Crops this year are good in Europe, but Russia had the best crops found, and it is believed will export a surplus of a million tons. Of course this will injure the American farmer.

"Yes, I had a personal interview with Trotsky and several other leaders in the Russian government. I had no difficulty in understanding them, since they speak English with readiness.

"Trotsky and others told me that the cooperatives would become recognized as the proper channels to carry on all the business of the nation. There is no doubt the Russian cooperatives are coming back into their own. For a time the Soviet tried to nationalize the cooperative movement, but that is the situation no longer.

"Trotsky told me that the last words uttered by Lenin, before his latest illness overtook him, were that the cooperative movement must be recognized as the very foundation of the national economic policy of Russia.

"While in Moscow, I visited the great agricultural school headed by Professor Williams, an American. Before the war, there were twenty-five hundred agricultural students, but now it numbers five thousand. It has modern equipment and, among other things, I saw quantities of our old familiar United States Department of Agriculture farm bulletins. The Russian student is a linguist and hence these bulletins are readily available for his use.

"There was an exhibit of model houses which the government has been erecting for the people in many parts of the country. In comfort and attractiveness they are in striking contrast to the models of the houses erected under the Czarist regime.

"I sailed from Russia across the Black Sea escorted by Admiral Bristol, who took me on his battle cruiser from Odessa to Constanta, a Roumanian port.

"I saw enough in Russia to feel sure that the country will come through in good shape. The people I saw had enough to eat and to wear. Their clothes were plain, as was their food, but the point is there was enough of both.

"The government is running something like a half-score of big textile companies. I visited four in Moscow, one of them with sixty-eight hundred and another with ten thousand workers. I believe that all these textile companies before long will come under cooperative management. I was told such was the plan.

"In Scandinavian countries cooperation has made the most remarkable strides. But, then, this is true throughout all of Europe.

"While visiting in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, I paid close attention to the international cooperative exchange which these countries have formed to broaden their cooperative movement. It is an undertaking which should be encouraged and supported by cooperators throughout the world.

"I stopped at Bergen, Norway, and from there went on to Stockholm where I saw Branting, the great Swedish statesman, who I believe will soon return to political power.

"Thence, I journeyed to Copenhagen, Denmark, where I saw cooperative cheese factories, creameries, meat-packing plants and stores. A big cooperative bank in Copenhagen is the clearing house for the cooperative activities.

"The great American meat trust is put in the shade by the Danish cooperators. Their bacon brings six cents a pound more in England than the products of our packer barons.

"Denmark is the home of the farmer, and, naturally enough, I found the minister of agriculture to be the dominant figure in the Danish parliament.

"In Germany, I found two million, four hundred thousand members of agricultural societies, and three and three-fourths millions of labor people cooperatively organized. Everywhere the movement was making splendid progress.

"When in Great Britain, I took great delight in attending the national convention of the consumers' cooperative movement held at Edinburg. There were something like eighteen hundred members in attendance, all imbued with the spirit of service and democracy which belief and training in the movement always develop and bring to the front.

"To this great gathering the League of Nations sent a special representative who offered his wares to a most indifferent audience. In reply to him, one of the speakers skinned the League alive, contending that it was a movement of the upper crust.

"As urged by you I went to Ireland, and visited Plunkett House in Dublin, where I

saw your friend, George W. Russell. He is a most remarkable man, as are other cooperative leaders in Ireland and elsewhere. There is something about the movement which brings out true greatness.

"My trip to Europe has only deepened my convictions that the farmers, laborers and consumers must keep hammering everlasting to build up a great cooperative movement in this country.

"*The Spotlight* must aid in this work, and you should send one of your workers abroad so as to get in direct touch with the cooperative leaders of Europe and thus become better prepared for your task."

Turning to domestic issues for a moment, Senator Brookhart paid his respects to those whom he feels have saddled themselves upon the people. He thinks the Wall Street crowd has already decided that cooperation can not be defeated by any fair methods.

"The legislation handed to the farmers so far has been cooked up for the purpose of keeping them quiet," said the Senator.

"I believe I can furnish the names of those in this gigantic conspiracy," he added.

"I am glad Magnus Johnson, of Minnesota, has been elected," continued Senator Brookhart. "It's a part of the general movement of the people to rid themselves of big business domination. The people don't want to go through another period of artificial, money-and-credit manipulation. The farmers alone were deflated to the tune of thirty-two billions in 1920 and 1921. The masses of the people aren't going to stand for this sort of thing any longer, if they can possibly avoid it.

"I'd like to see the people up in Vermont elect a real progressive to take Senator Dillingham's place. There is no reason why they cannot do it by adopting the methods we have used in Iowa, Minnesota and other places."

"The United States and the other nations should recognize the Russian government," said Senator Brookhart. "The whole peace of Europe and perhaps of the world is involved in this question of Russian recognition," he said with emphasis.

"France fears a coalition between Germany and Russia, but Russia would be as friendly toward France as with Germany, if France would recognize the Russian government and resume friendly relations with the Russian people."—*The Spotlight*.



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THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL LABOR'S MISSION AND IDEALS

By MATTHEW WOLL

HIStory presents an interesting and instructive study of the many and varied forces and influences that have been at play struggling for supremacy in the world's theatre. Ofttimes we find the scenes of different periods in the world's drama alike in color and setting and not infrequently we note the characters, while clothed in different garb and distinguished by different names, alike in bent of mind and actuated for the attainment of a similar purpose.

Occasionally there arises a new force, a new power in life's struggle, at first hated and despised, ridiculed and assaulted but ever striving onward and forward until it becomes a universally recognized character and influence in helping to shape the affairs of mankind. Such is the power and influence of the modern labor movement that is today attracting the attention of all thinking men and women in all parts of the world.

The setting of today's life drama is much the same as that of the Roman empire. Rome had its great merchants and manufacturers. The Appian Way, like Wall Street and LaSalle Street, was lined with banking houses that influenced and directed business to the uttermost parts of the empire. There were beautiful estates scattered up and down the fair coast of Italy. Sometimes there were fearful servile revolts in which slaves from Roman Fields wreaked terrible vengeance on those who held them in bondage.

However, there was nothing like the modern trade union movement. There were guilds in the middle ages and in ancient Rome. They were mainly local organizations and far different in character from the modern labor organization. It is into this same sort of setting that the modern labor movement makes its entry and begins to play its role, which many already believe will compare in power and influence to that played in the past by the religious orders, the military cast, the landed aristocracy and the capitalistic class. We need but enter the recent realm of historic fact and tendencies to find organized labor the one coherent force acting in unison as the receiver of bankrupt nations and struggling

in a mighty effort to forestall a world-wide chaos and ruination.

If is of comparatively little importance what weight or judgment we may give to the various creeds recommended to or urged upon the labor movement. It matters little whether a hundred years from now labor will be discussing hours, wages, injunctions or something else. Wordy creeds will have little effect upon the main course of things.

Life is full of unforeseen events and crises that no philosophy can determine and prepare for with precision in advance. Our individual lives are shaped as much by things thrust upon us by unforeseen circumstances and events as by our little schemes and petty plans. So with the modern labor movement. Rooted deep in the lives of millions of people, interwoven into the fibre of industrialism, intertwined throughout the fabric of our social and political life, it takes the character of a huge, irresistible natural process, swinging ever forward under the spell of relentless circumstances that will not and cannot be denied. It may have a philosophy; it may laugh at all philosophies; as crises are forced upon it by circumstances, it is compelled and does make momentous decisions on matters unrelated to collective bargaining or arising there out of.

The modern labor movement is scarcely fifty years old. And yet in that brief span of life it has met crises, not of its own making but thrust upon it from without and has been required to make decisions of the greatest importance to our national, social and industrial life. Can anyone doubt that in the future—in the sweep of succeeding years—labor will be compelled to make decisions and take action more fraught with human destiny than any thus far taken or conceived of.

It is in this direction and in these constant developments that the unbiased student, the far-visioned thinker, the practical observer finds the real great significance of this new and growing character—the modern labor movement—that has entered upon the world's stage to usher in the ideals of justice, freedom, democracy, and happiness to humankind.

He's true to God who's true to man; wherever wrong is done,
To the humblest and the weakest, 'neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us, and they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves and not for all the race.

—Lowell.

A PROOF OF UNION EFFICIENCY

BALTIMORE and Ohio Shows Huge Gains" reads a recent headline in the New York Times. Railroad men and financial experts everywhere are commenting on the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio stands out from most of the roads of the country, not merely in improved financial condition, but also in the improved condition of its equipment and its service. This is a double victory, for the money spent to improve equipment rapidly would normally reduce the net earnings.

The Baltimore and Ohio was a leader in the settlement of the shop strike of 1922 and not only accords full recognition to the organized shopmen, but has recently entered into an agreement with them for constructive cooperation.

In order to apply the test of facts and figures to the efficiency produced by such a policy, we have prepared a statistical comparison between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania. This comparison should be particularly illuminating. Both roads run through approximately the same territory. The Pennsylvania has adopted an anti-union policy with regard to the shop crafts, substituting for the genuine unions an "employee representation plan," which, according to the road's officials, enables them to economize by getting rid of union working rules, introducing piece work, etc., etc. The comparison cannot be unfair to the Pennsylvania, since it is a larger road and for years has been financially stronger than the Baltimore and Ohio.

It must be remembered that 1923 has been a year of general railroad prosperity, and that any road should have improved its position this year. The test is whether one road has made more improvement than the other.

In order to round out the comparison, we have also included parallel figures for the Eastern district of the country, which includes both roads.

Financial Results

As is well known, the Baltimore and Ohio has recently resumed payment of its regular five per cent dividend on its common stock, besides making large appropriations for future retirement of bond issues. This it has been enabled to do because of the growth of its net operating income. The first eight months of 1923 show a net return \$15,799,000 greater than for the same period of 1922, and \$15,318,000 greater than the "standard return" for the same months of the pre-war years on which government compensation was based during Federal control. The Pennsylvania's net for the first eight months of 1923 is only \$6,036,000 greater than for the same period of 1922, and only \$7,736,000 larger than the "stand-

ard return" for the first eight months of pre-war years.

These facts take on added significance when we remember that the entire net operating income of the Baltimore and Ohio is normally not more than half that of the larger Pennsylvania System, and consequently the difference in percentage increase is even larger than the difference in dollars. The net of the Baltimore and Ohio more than doubled between 1922 and 1923, while the net of the Pennsylvania increased less than 12 per cent.

For the first nine months of 1923 the Baltimore and Ohio shows the enormous excess of \$22,441,674 above a year ago. The Pennsylvania shows a gain of only \$6,650,648.

Another way of measuring financial progress is by the "operating ratio"—which is the percentage which expenses take out of revenues. The lower the operating ratio the greater is the efficiency of the road. In 1922 the operating ratios of both roads were about equal, and nearly the same as the figure for the Eastern District, all being 81 and a fraction. For the first eight months of 1923 the operating ratio of the Baltimore and Ohio was 76.6, against 81.9 for the Pennsylvania. The figure for the district was 78.05. The Baltimore and Ohio was therefore 2 points better than the district average and nearly 5 points better than its own record of the previous year, while the Pennsylvania was nearly 4 points worse than the average, and slightly worse than its own record of last year.

Locomotive Condition

Of course, a road might temporarily increase its profits by cutting down expenses in such a way as not to keep its equipment in repair. Such a course would lead to trouble later. The Baltimore and Ohio has done just the opposite—it has markedly improved its equipment condition while making the above financial record. This means that a lot of work was done at a low cost—in other words, the shop forces were remarkably efficient.

One of the best tests of shopwork is locomotive condition. For the month of July, 1923, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Baltimore and Ohio had only 14.1 per cent of freight locomotives unserviceable, against 19.9 per cent for the Pennsylvania and 21.9 per cent for the Eastern District. More remarkable still is the improvement over last year. The Baltimore and Ohio percentage dropped from the high figure of 50.6 in July, 1922, while the Pennsylvania's percentage was reduced only from 23.2. Both roads showed a marked decrease in percentage of freight cars unserviceable, the Baltimore and Ohio falling from 14.7 per cent in July, 1922, to 3.6 per cent in July, 1923, while the Penn-

sylvania fell slightly less, from 14.3 per cent to 3.9 per cent, and the Eastern District from 15.6 per cent to 7.5 per cent.

According to the American Railway Association, on September 15, this year, the Pennsylvania had fewer serviceable locomotives stored than on the same date last year, the figure falling from 191 to 133, while the Baltimore and Ohio had more, the figure rising from 10 to 88. The total number for the Allegheny District fell from 471 to 461.

Now comes a very curious and interesting comparison. We have seen that in improvement of locomotive condition the Baltimore and Ohio did far better than the Pennsylvania. We have seen that in spite of this fact it did not spend so large a proportion of its income. How did this happen? One explanation may be discovered from the statistics of locomotives going through the shops. According to the American Railway Association, in two weeks ending September 15, the Baltimore and Ohio turned out of shop 614 locomotives out of a total of 2,481 on the line, or a little less than a quarter, while the Pennsylvania turned out of shop 3,319 out of 7,340, or almost half. Thus trips to the shop are much more frequent on the Pennsylvania than on the Baltimore and Ohio. Between June 1 and September 15, 1923, 4,242 of the Baltimore and Ohio's repairs were heavy repairs, and 99 were light repairs. Only 1,575 of the Pennsylvania's were heavy repairs, the remaining 22,747 being light repairs. The Baltimore and Ohio has been concentrating on heavy repairs in its own shops, which are done so well that only a few light repairs are necessary, while the Pennsylvania is either not attending to heavy repairs or is having them done more expensively and inefficiently by outside concerns, with the result that engines have to go back to the shops frequently for tinkering. The Pennsylvania's policy in this regard is obviously more wasteful than the Baltimore and Ohio's. And it indicates clearly the superior skill and efficiency of the Baltimore and Ohio shop forces.

Ford Runs 57 Miles on Gallon of Gasoline

A new automatic and self-regulating device has been invented by John A. Stransky, 2024 Fourth St., Pukwana, South Dakota, with which automobiles have made from 40 to 57 miles on a gallon of gasoline. It removes all carbon and prevents spark plug trouble and overheating. It can be installed by anyone in five minutes. Mr. Stransky wants agents and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him today.—Adv.

Train Performance

There might be one remaining explanation for defenders of the Pennsylvania. They might say that the above figures do not show the true condition because the equipment on the Baltimore and Ohio had been allowed to remain in use longer without repairs. If that were true, it ought to show up in decreased efficiency of operation. It does not. This comparison also is favorable to the union road.

Net ton-miles (or tons carried one mile) on the Pennsylvania increased from 3,276 millions in July, 1922, to 4,938 millions in July, 1923, or 51 per cent. Net ton miles on the Baltimore and Ohio increased between the same two months from 858 millions to 1,946 millions, or 127 per cent.

For the seven months ending July of each year the increase on the Pennsylvania was from 22,487 million ton-miles to 31,253 million, or 39 per cent, while the increase on the Baltimore and Ohio was from 8,536 million to 13,046 million, or 53 per cent.

Car-miles per car-day is another measure of operating efficiency. This technical term means the average number of miles traveled by each car on the road each day. It therefore indicates how well the equipment is used in transporting freight. It naturally rises in period of heavy traffic, but if it rises more on one road than another in the same period, the chances are strong that the first road is operating more efficiently than the other.

For the first seven months of 1923, car-miles per car-day on the Pennsylvania were 23.4, against 18.9 in 1922, while on the Baltimore and Ohio they were 28.8, against 20.1 in the former year. An improvement of 4.5 car-miles on the Pennsylvania in comparison with one of 8.7 car-miles on the Baltimore and Ohio. The improvement for the whole Eastern District was from 19.3 to 24.0, or 4.7 car-miles.

Car Shortages

And finally, the Pennsylvania turned up on September 15 with a net car shortage of 523, while the Baltimore and Ohio had a net surplus of one car. This record was undoubtedly affected by the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio added 9,041 new freight cars in 1922, and 2,000 in 9 months of 1923, while the Pennsylvania added only 100 in 1922. But this fact merely adds to the achievement of the Baltimore and Ohio in making such a good financial showing while spending so much for new equipment.

Detailed tables follow. Except where otherwise stated, these are official figures reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It will be noted that comparisons with 1921 are also favorable to the Baltimore and Ohio. This disposes of any argument that its improvement since 1922 may be due to the fact that from July to September of that year it was harder hit by the strike than the Pennsylvania.

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

11

Comparative Financial Results

First 8 Months of Year

(In Thousands of Dollars)

| | Net Op. Return" | Net Op. 1921 | Net Op. 1922 | Net Op. 1923 | Excess, 1923, over 1922 | Excess, 1923, over Stand. Ret. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | \$ | % | \$ | % | |
| Baltimore & Ohio----- | 15,638 | 12,216 | 15,157 | 30,956 | 15,799 | 104.2 |
| Pennsylvania R. R.----- | 48,876 | 20,114 | 50,576 | 56,612 | 6,036 | 11.9 |
| Eastern District----- | | 138,679 | 220,053 | 319,600 | 129,547 | 58.9 |

Comparative Operating Ratios

First 8 Months of Year

| | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Baltimore & Ohio----- | 85.3 | 81.2 | 76.6 |
| Pennsylvania R. R.----- | 88.7 | 81.4 | 81.9 |
| Eastern District----- | 87.04 | 81.29 | 78.05 |

Comparative Equipment Condition

| | % Freight Locomotives Unserviceable Month of July | | | % Freight Cars Unserviceable Month of July | | |
|-------------------------|--|------|------|---|------|------|
| | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 |
| Baltimore & Ohio----- | 29.3 | 50.6 | 14.1 | 10.0 | 14.7 | 3.6 |
| Pennsylvania R. R.----- | 23.9 | 23.2 | 19.9 | 12.4 | 14.3 | 3.9 |
| *Eastern District----- | 24.8 | 28.8 | 21.9 | 17.6 | 15.6 | 7.5 |

| | Serviceable Locomotives Stored September 15 (A. R. A.) | | | Total Locomotives on Line as of Sept. 15 (A. R. A.) | | |
|-------------------------|---|------|------|--|-------|-------|
| | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 |
| Baltimore & Ohio----- | 254 | 10 | 88 | 2,606 | 2,566 | 2,481 |
| Pennsylvania R. R.----- | 1,265 | 191 | 153 | 7,548 | 7,285 | 7,340 |

| | Locomotives Turned Out of Shop 2 weeks ending Sept. 15, 1923 (A.R.A.) | | | Total Locomotives on Line as of Sept. 15 (A. R. A.) | | |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|--------------------------------|--|---------------|--------|
| | Heavy Repairs | Light Repairs | June 1-Sept. 15, 1923 (A.R.A.) | Heavy Repairs | Light Repairs | |
| Baltimore & Ohio----- | 603 | 11 | | 4,242 | | .99 |
| Pennsylvania R. R.----- | 243 | 3,076 | | 1,572 | | 22,747 |

Car Shortage and Surplus

As of September 15 (A. R. A.)

| | Surplus | Sh'tage | Net | Surplus | Sh'tage | Net | Surplus | Sh'tage | Net |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|------|
| | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 |
| Baltimore & Ohio----- | 10,997 | 0 | 10,997 | 1,070 | 3,660 | -2,581 | 165 | 164 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania R. R.----- | 50,800 | 0 | 50,800 | 0 | 1,742 | -1,742 | 49 | 572 | -523 |

Train Performance

Month of July

| | Net Ton-Miles (Millions) | | | Car-Miles per Car-Day | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|------|------|
| | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 |
| Baltimore & Ohio----- | 1,267 | 858 | 1,946 | 20.8 | 13.4 | 29.5 |
| Pennsylvania R. R.----- | 3,339 | 3,276 | 4,938 | 18.4 | 19.3 | 26.0 |
| Eastern District----- | 12,207 | 10,831 | 17,899 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 25.4 |

7 Months Ending July

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| Baltimore & Ohio----- | 8,536 | 13,046 | 20.1 | 28.8 |
| Pennsylvania R. R.----- | 22,487 | 31,253 | 18.9 | 23.4 |
| Eastern District----- | \$4,744 | 83,450 | 122,541 | *18.3 |

*1921 not given for Eastern District. Figures for its 3 constituent regions are averaged for 1921.

START SHOP CO-OP IN MEXICO

A cooperative society with a capital of \$50,000 has been founded in Leon, Mexico, by shoe workers to regulate the sale of their produce and escape pressure of local capitalists who have controlled the market by buying up the production of the small shops and monopolizing distribution and sale.

This city is the center of the handmade and semi-machine made shoe industry of Mexico, the majority of shoes being made in the homes and shops of independent workmen as was done in other countries before the introduction of the factory system a hundred years ago.



EDITORIAL



“Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year to All”



Christmas Again Once more we are to observe Christmas and New Year. 1923 is about dead. Its sad story you know: joys and pains, riches and poverty, births and deaths, smiles and sighs, ignorance and arrogance, betrayals and disappointments, and some progress—just the age-old story of life.

What the new year holds in store for us, nobody knows. We know it will not be a summer's dream. There will be no peace; the struggle and quarrel will go merrily on. Each of us will continue to be tossed about on the sea of Fate, driven here and there, doing about the best he knows how. New ones will enter the world without their consent. Old ones will depart against their will, bound they know not where. Those of us who remain will simply take life as it is, living on, hoping and nerving ourselves to stand the hard rebuffs of life. That's the game and we must play it.

There is no use going back over the things that have been done foolishly—our mistakes and stupidities, our follies and failures, the greed, graft and brutalities of the ignorant and unscrupulous—they are still fresh in the minds of almost all of us. Anyway, the game is still on, we know more, and we can do what we ought to do, and we can be what we ought to be—if we will make up our minds and go to it and stick it out.

But with our angry turmoil of industrial strife, with our discontented, unhappy and hungry millions, with ignorance that appals and arrogance that knows no limit, and with exploitation on all sides, Christmas comes again and brings that age-old message of “Peace on earth, good will to men.”

This challenge of the ages should come with fresh appeal to those who accept the doctrine of the Carpenter of Nazareth. Everything else has been tried except the way He pointed out—friendship, love and simple justice.

Political Action Events in the immediate past have proven beyond doubt that the old policy of Labor Unions confining their entire activities and energies along strictly industrial lines must give way to a wider and more progressive policy; and since the employers, recognizing the possibility of securing the results they desire through political channels, have shown themselves more active than ever before in the political field, the organized workers, who must necessarily carry the burden for all workers of all classes, must take means to meet the situation with active work in the political field.

For years organized labor has been fighting against the pernicious legislation sought and at times secured by employers, but has

generally confined its political activities to the passage or defeat of measures alone, and while it has been successful in some measure in defeating legislation inimical to the interests of the workers, and in passing some measures to conserve the interests of those who toil, the tendency of the law-making bodies to pass measures restricting the activities and curtailing the liberty of the worker, and to repeal or amend to the point of nullification laws passed by years of persistent effort on the part of the various organizations within the labor movement, has assumed alarming proportions. This, coupled with the apparent disposition of a majority of the Supreme Court to wipe out laws designed for the protection and welfare of those compelled to work for a livelihood, calls for not only the deepest thought but the most vigorous action by all who recognize the very real danger to society in general that such a course of action naturally entails.

The flood of anti-strike legislation proposed and presented for passage in the U. S. Congress and the legislatures of the various States; the many proposals for laws providing industrial courts of various character and complexion; the attempts to repeal practically every measure of law previously passed that was in any measure favorable to Labor; force us to the conclusion that legal political means other than argument, however sound, and pleadings, however eloquent, is the better course to adopt.

It is idle to argue that political action can have no bearing on Supreme Court decisions; that Supreme Court Justices are there for life; and that there is no appeal from their decision. It is true that the founders of the Republic of the United States fully and truly intended to create, in the Supreme Court, a tribunal above and impervious to political or other influences debasing to perfect legal and judicial pulchritude. It was never intended by the creators of this ultimate legal body, who are the last word in legal jurisprudence, that they should have the power to nullify, by a bare majority vote of the Supreme Bench, laws passed by Congress in the interests of the people. It is not and never has been any part of the Constitution of the United States that the Supreme Court should have this power. In fact, legal enactment of such an amendment to the Constitution was twice proposed and twice defeated. Every decision of the Supreme Court, nullifying an enacted law by declaring it unconstitutional, has been a usurpation of power pure and simple—power arrogated to themselves, by themselves and evidently for themselves.

The remedy for this insidious and malignant condition is the insistence by the people on the passage of an amendment to the Constitution clearly defining if not entirely removing from the Supreme Court this power of veto over the judgment of Congress and the will of the people, and such an amendment will be passed only by members of Congress progressive enough to give attention to the will of the people and strong enough to brave the displeasure of the powers that be and fight for its passage and enforcement. So after all, the apparently hopeless problem of the Omnipotent Supreme Court is a political one.

The Supreme Court decision in the famous Coronado case, holding that not only are the funds of a Labor Union liable to suit for damages but that every member of each Union is liable to the extent of his estate, was intended to be a death blow to Labor Unions, clearly disregarding the Clayton Act.

Twice, Federal child labor laws have been passed by Congress only to be declared unconstitutional by a bare majority of the Supreme Court; and lately, the Minimum Wage law for women in the Dis-

trict of Columbia was thrown in the discard by another bare majority decision of the same Court.

If the workers were aroused to their interests, were furnished with information on the political activities of their representatives, and would use their suffrage as their informed opinions really dictated, they would be served by representatives of the people rather than of the special interests.

At present there are various schemes advanced by those who wish to destroy the force of Labor's political power to stampede the labor organizations, or those active in their behalf, into party lines or party pens; even to form a third party on which some person may put his brand and thereby narrow it down to the old confines of party politics.

Your officers believe in keeping the organization free to support or attack any man in public life according to his record, regardless of party or party creeds. In this way only can we preserve our political freedom and secure results for the great mass of the people, "the Workers."

During the last Congress, the political atmosphere was full of discussion of anti-strike laws, industrial court laws, and many others calculated to wreck organized labor by restricting the activities of workers acting in concert to secure more desirable conditions. These measures were successfully combated by those watching over the interests of the workers and never reached the floor for a vote.

The iniquitous Tariff Bill passed by the last Congress in conformity with preelection promises was one of, if not the most burdensome pieces of legislation ever enacted by any law-making body in any country. Ninety per cent of the articles on which a tariff was placed in excess of all reason, and in some cases in excess of the total wholesale price of the manufactured article, were things on which government report shows very little importation but great exportation, and the extreme high tariff on such articles could only be intended to allow the manufacturers to raise the price to home consumption excessively and ultra-profitably, with guaranteed safety from any competition by foreign manufacturers.

While the Old Guard, stand-pat reactionaries were able to put over the tariff, they found themselves unable to answer the appeal of Big Business for the enactment of a sales (or rather, consumption) tax, that would tax each sale of each article consumed by all the people; adding, of course, each successive tax to the price of the article, until it reached the consumer who, of course, having no one to pass it along to, would pay the whole bill. This tax was intended to take the place of and wipe out income taxes, excess profit taxes, surtaxes, inheritance taxes, and all other tax ills that Big Business feels itself inflicted with and loses sleep finding means to evade.

The activities of the representatives of Labor, and the Progressive Farmers, acting in concert, prevented the adoption of this perfectly nice panacea for the tax ills of Big Business, but we are warned that it will come up again.

The restriction of pauper immigration from Europe was a measure backed by all the force of right-thinking people in and out of the labor movement; but it was Labor's job to make known to all the virtue of such a measure, when Europe, due to post war conditions, was ready to pour the hordes of her unemployed labor into our country and inevitably lower the standards of the American workers. This measure, by the terms of its enactment, expires next year. Ex-

treme vigilance and ceaseless activity will be necessary in meeting the condition at that time.

Enactment of a measure providing for a valuation of all railroad properties in the United States was secured at a time when the railroads were prepared to not only retain all the excessive rates now enjoyed by them, but to demand even higher rates to insure a fair rate of earning on their book values, water included, which are billions in excess of their physical value or the money invested in the industry. If we are successful in obtaining as a base for computation any figure not more than one or two billions of dollars in excess of the investment, or even the physical value which included very valuable and extensive grants of land gratis, the American people will be saved not less than five hundred millions annually in excessive rates.

Naturally, any service in the political field for the benefit of Labor must, of necessity, be in the interest of the people generally, as against the predatory interests where personal or group gain is the sole objective. If the public consists of all the people, and necessarily the great majority of the people are those who work with hand and brain, then surely if the desire is for the greatest good to the greatest number, the representatives of the workers in the political field are the watchmen for the people and are entitled to honor as such by all.

We must create conditions under which we will be permitted to enact and enforce child labor laws, laws for the protection of women in industry, and certainly we must guard our heritage of freedom, including the right to determine our legal industrial activity, to cease to work individually or collectively when conditions become intolerable, and to maintain organization and unity of effort in our struggle for the betterment of conditions of all who labor.

Cowardly Methods One of the most despicable cowards on earth is the bully who will attack a weaker or smaller man to gain by brute strength what he fails to gain by reasoning, or who will attempt to "beat up" another because he loses an argument. And the really courageous big man is the one possessing physical strength above the average who never thinks of using it except in self-defense or the defense of others.

We have in mind a member who recently attacked an officer of a local union because he did not "win the argument" and was not allowed to do as he pleased.

In this organization we have many kinds and types of men, all struggling to get along; each has his own troubles; none escape them. Some love and respect each other; some do not. Some distrust and hate each other; and some do not. Some are notorious liars, and some are not; but the worst and most contemptible kind, the kind that causes the most trouble and discomfort to all, the kind that is most despised, is the one who is always going to "lick somebody," who "gets sore" and wants to "fight it out"—usually with some one of a smaller size—and who is not going to "let anybody get away with anything."

He is despised and doesn't know it; he is a cowardly bully but is too simple-minded to suspect it. Somebody is always on his toes; everything is aimed at him; he is always fretting about what somebody did or said; he blames the world, his friends, his luck—everything and everybody but himself. He is "touchy" and "tough,"

grouchy and gruff, is cocky, arrogant and egotistic as all ignoramuses are. He cannot be pleasant to others and hates to say thank you and smile—so he is a coward and a troublesome damn fool.

A great world this would be if only men could be made to understand that one of the lowest traits of humanity is to desire to eat up their own fellows, to overcome them by brute force when intelligence fails. Always it is the little, mean men with slavish souls who attempt it—who love to boss, to give orders and dominate.

This life is entirely too short to cause ourselves discomfort and misery by hating and beating up one another. Not one of us is "just right;" we are all more or less greedy, selfish or mean, mostly because of the system under which we live; and no one can be as good and honest as he would like to be. We all got here without our consent—as far as we know—we are tossed about, driven here and there, with our joys and pains, our pleasures and distress, and no one knows where he is bound. But all of us want to get all we can out of the few short years that we have.

So our supreme need is not to show how one can "beat up" or "whip" the other, but to display more tolerance, more friendliness and kindness, and learn that the really courageous and strong man is the one who never thinks of using his fists, gun or club, except in defense, who cannot be easily offended and who never lets a defeat bother him.

The Floater A member wants to know what has become of the "Floater." His day has about passed, that's all. The fellow who used his card principally as a pan-handling device and took pride in doing as little work as possible, and who was always telling the world what great work he had done somewhere else, seems to be rapidly disappearing. The electrical industry is not bothered with him anything like in former years.

By "Floater," we do not mean the man who goes to a different locality with a sincere desire to work, who accepts things as he finds them and conscientiously applies himself to the task of trying to improve conditions. Rather we mean the fellow who needed a new job every few days or week and who expected to live on his record of "past performances."

His passing will be regretted by a few but the industry and this organization are better off. He has always been a liability—not a credit. We stand for a different type of workman—one who takes pride in his work and his organization and thus contributes to the movement of higher standards.

The War Between "Radicals" and "Conservatives" It hasn't yet been decided, to the satisfaction of all, whether the American Labor Movement is backward, helpless, hopeless, machine-ridden and controlled, and inferior to those of other countries. So the costly and silly war between the "Radicals" and "Conservatives" in the Unions in this country goes merrily on.

Now a prominent Britisher, Frank Hodges, young leader of 900,000 British miners, who recently visited America, joins the discussion by saying:

"I am not in agreement with the criticism of the American Labor Movement. It has obtained for the workers in purchasing power more than any other Labor Movement in the world has yet achieved. You have maintained a standard of living in America for the workers higher than the standard of living in any civilized country. Your movement is but one generation old, and you have had but

one President of the American Federation of Labor. The movement in Great Britain is 200 years old; that of Germany is still older. While you have the advantage of natural resources greater than any in the world, you also have the great disadvantage of being the Babel of the world on account of the mixed nationalities in your working class. To accomplish so much under such circumstances is amazing."

But the bold fact remains that our Unions are not as strong and effective as they ought to be—as they can be made to be. And many of the indictments against them are absolutely true. We may just as well be truthful about it. And there is no job easier than that of picking them to pieces. In fact, it is about as easy to find fault with them, as it is with the planet we live on.

But this continual campaign of negation and bitterness between the "Radicals" and "Conservatives"; this business of branding men "reactionaries" who differ from you; this lazy man's way of fighting another by calling him "radical" and painting him "red"— all of it is having its demoralizing and paralyzing effect. And no matter who is right or who wins the argument, the movement is losing.

We may just as well make up our minds to this fact: The American Labor Movement, somehow, some way, for reason or no reason, has no desire to be saved from the error of its way. It keeps right on staggering along its way, refusing assistance and advice from all bright or dull minds who would smooth its path, and cares nothing about the heartaches and tears of those who would point out a better way.

Millions of tons of perfectly good paper have been pressed into service to point out a better way and to show up the intellectual depravity and shortcomings of the "officialdom," and it won't do to longer say that the rank and file of the organized workers would improve things and get rid of the "machine" if they were allowed to. This wish is simply father of the thought. Many may not be for the program of the A. F. of L. organizations and the officials, but the organized masses are certainly **not against** them. If they were the organizations and the officials could not possibly go on from year to year as they have.

The trouble and the weakness have not all been due to leadership. You can't cram brains and inject army discipline into a labor organization; and generally the leadership reflects the spirit, or the lack of it, of those in the Unions. And as soon as one "machine" in any organization, local, state or international, is broken, a new one takes its place and operates with the same ruthless disregard for its opponents as the old one did.

From the beginning of time men in power have used the "machine" or "steam roller." The Israelites in Egypt fought it; the opponents of Greece and Rome fought it, but just as soon as they had established themselves in power they ran roughshod over all who got in their way. And so it goes.

But who is responsible for this "machine"? At meeting after meeting and convention after convention, you will see comparatively few new faces. The same old delegates, with very few exceptions, are sent to all Labor conventions year after year. These, as a rule, elect the "officialdom" year after year. If the rank and file were not satisfied with these delegates they would certainly not send them. And if these delegates do not represent the rank and file, then the rank and file are a hopelessly stupid lot.

But regardless of all this, as long as the wedge driving war continues between those styling themselves "Radicals" and "Conservatives" as it has in the past two years, we cannot possibly hope to put more life into the workers, provide them with more brains, properly develop the organizations we now have, and go about the big job of organizing the unorganized in the way we should.

**Affiliation With
State Federations
and Central Bodies**

All too often Local Unions overlook the importance of affiliating with their respective State Federations and Central Labor Councils.

This neglect is thoughtless rather than intentional, and if all Locals understood the value of the work performed by State Federations and Central Labor Bodies such as Trades Assemblies, Metal Trades Councils and Building Trades Councils, they would not overlook affiliating and giving their assistance in improving conditions for the movement in general.

It is all too often the case that members of organized labor fail to understand that practically all legislation beneficial to the workers is brought about through the activities of the State Federations and Central Labor Councils. There are altogether too many members who seem to carry the opinion that beneficial legislation just happens, and is not the result of the expenditure of a great deal of time, effort and money on the part of legislative agents representing the labor movement. Once this is understood, we believe that all Locals would do their full duty.

When we have had occasion to bring this matter directly to the personal attention of any particular Local, we have sometimes been advised by the Local that they had withdrawn their affiliation because some particular click was in control, and general mismanagement of Central Bodies and State Federations resulted.

If such conditions exist in any Central Body or State Federation, it is all the more reason why those who are conscious of improper conditions existing should remain in affiliation and do their part to create a proper condition of affairs.

Where such excuses are advanced, it is an indication of weakness, rather than a demonstration of strength and determination, to establish right in substitution for wrong, and really represents an excuse rather than a justification.

We therefore call the attention of all Locals to the important duty of affiliating with their respective State Federations, Central Bodies, Building and Metal Trades Councils, etc.

**Placing
Blame For
Union Losses**

Last month we referred to our gains in membership for the first nine months of the year. Now a member complains about the losses suffered by this and other

Labor Organizations during the last unemployment period and general anti-union war, and blames the losses in members on the "reactionary" officers, the assessments levied, the tactics and policies adopted, and the general backwardness of the American Labor movement.

But remember this: No union or labor movement on the earth has yet been able to avoid the terrible effects of unemployment. It is the most destructive and dangerous thing known to a labor organization. It simply overwhelms the movement for progress, and the labor organizations of several countries have been and are still absolutely helpless against it.

Take France, England, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Hungary, Italy—all of them have suffered and are still suffering heavily from the ravages of unemployment. France dropped from 2,000,000 members in 1920 to 600,000 in September, 1922. Hungary dropped from 1,450,000 to 200,000. So it has been with every country where unemployment has been tremendous. England lost 1,400,000 members by the end of 1922, had its wages severely cut, many of its conditions destroyed and lost strike after strike.

And this happened to the labor movement in England, remember, despite the fact that it is numerically one of the greatest in the world, and is over 200 years old; it was in existence when America was nothing but a wilderness. The population in England numbers only 45,000,000 and you can go from one end of the country to the other in one day. Nor has it had great herds of illiterates dumped on to its shores, and there are no 57 different varieties of languages and religions to keep its workers divided. Neither has the English labor movement been afflicted with a chronic secessionism and had a steady stream of poison poured into its ranks for more than 30 years.

Even in Soviet Russia, where for a time membership in the Unions was made compulsory, there was a drop from 8,400,000 to 5,100,000 a loss of 3,300,000 in less than a year—according to reports made to the 5th All-Russian Trade Union Congress, meeting in September, 1922.

So be assured of this: You will never be able to stop the loss of members during extended periods of unemployment until you can stop the dog-eat-dog competition among workers for jobs; until you can provide them with satisfactory sums of money to tide them over; until you can make Union membership so profitable and the various benefits so great that a man simply cannot afford to drop out, and until you can educate the great mass of workers to the point where they will realize that if they expect to live better than cattle they simply must stick to their Unions during all times—good and bad.

Don't Be Swindled According to Horace J. Donnelly, Senior Assistant Solicitor of the Post Office Department, promoters of fake wildcat companies, possessing no tangible assets, reap a harvest of over a billion dollars a year from small investors in the United States and Canada.

It is hardly necessary to mention that the workers are the greatest losers through fake schemes due to the fact that the unscrupulous salesmen center their efforts upon the workers, the farmers and small business men, knowing very well their fake propositions will not appeal to those more familiar with financial matters.

Oil; mining; patent right, covering so-called inventions; finance companies; town lots, that don't exist or are located in a swamp or some other inaccessible place, are especially used to swindle the people of their savings. A more unscrupulous set of men, and sometimes women, employed to sell fake stock, cannot be found, and every institution possessing any element of decency or interest in the general public's welfare should endeavor to warn prospective investors against these polished exploiters and brigands, many of whom, if not all, follow up the deaths published in the newspapers and investigate the amount of insurance, if any, a widow, or others left behind, receives and immediately sets out to separate the beneficiary from the few dollars a provident husband or relative has left.

Should you be approached by salesmen or receive alluring literature describing promotions of the character mentioned herein be as much on your guard as you would against a burglar or confidence man. Never make an investment in anything that offers unusual returns without first fully investigating. Remember six or eight per cent is a very substantial return on an investment. Never be influenced or attracted by reference to what a few dollars invested in some undertaking such as Standard Oil, Ford Motors, etc., have earned. Also keep in mind that the great majority of all stocks is speculative and unless you are a seasoned speculator and are able to make your living at it don't attempt speculation. Don't be ashamed to ask advice concerning investments and be sure that those who advise you are competent to do so.

Never be impressed by a salesman's argument that big moneyed interests would be glad to get control of the stock he is endeavoring to sell you, but that the philanthropic inventor or promoter wants small investors to own and control it. Remember always that salesmen are only interested in their commission which usually runs between twenty and thirty per cent of what you pay. Also remember that any institution or promotion undertaking that must pay such a high rate of commission is of very doubtful character.

If you have no other way of obtaining information concerning investments write the International Office and the best information we can obtain will be furnished.

We recommend the following as a New Year's pledge:

"I solemnly promise to induce one or more non-members to join during 1924."





IN MEMORIAM



Bro. John Sammons, L. U. No. 196

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 196, of the Electrical Workers, of Rockford, Ill., have been called upon to pay our last respect to our esteemed brother, John Sammons, who met sudden death November 8, 1923; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at our loss and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of this resolution be sent to his wife and a copy to his father, one copy to the official journal of the Brotherhood and a copy spread upon the minutes of the Local Union.

EDWIN DELEOTE,
SAMUEL SOSSALL,
HENRY FORTUNE.

Bro. George Davison, L. U. No. 9

Whereas the news of the death of Bro. George Davison, to whom we have been called upon to pay our last tribute of love and respect, is a severe shock to his many friends and beloved wife. His illness, though short and at first treated with little significance by his many friends, was watched and his death awaited with anxious solicitude by those most near and dear to him; and

Whereas we regret Brother Davison's untimely call, as he planned his retirement from the trade at the approach of winter and would soon be enjoying the fruits of his labor. In his plans he had never failed to lament the loss of companionship of his many fellow workmen, many of whom he had been associated with for more than thirty years. But who knows in this world of chance, our hopes may be cut short, for we know not when we shall be called away.

Resolved, That Local No. 9 extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and commend her to the Supreme Being for consolation, truly believing that death is but the transmission to the life eternal.

DAN MANNING,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Bro. Carl W. Dealow, L. U. No. 181

Whereas it has pleased God's infinite wisdom to remove from our number Carl W. Dealow, and

Whereas as one of the members of this Brotherhood he was an earnest and conscientious worker, always seeking for that which was right and just, and as a friend was loved and respected by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Almighty, we shall always hold his name in sacred memory, and be it further

Resolved, That in token of our regard and sympathy for his bereaved relatives, that a copy of these resolutions be tendered the members of his family, and the charter of the Local Union be draped in mourning for thirty days, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Local Union and published in our official journal.

CHARLES WALZ,
GERALD E. FISK,
WALTER H. GANGLOFF.

Bro. J. S. Murphy, L. U. No. 413

Whereas it has been the will of our Almighty God to call from our midst our esteemed brother, J. S. Murphy; and

Whereas Local No. 413 has lost one of its true and loyal members, be it therefore

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the relatives and friends of our departed brother and that we drape our charter for a period of thirty days.

B. J. BINGHAM,
C. WYLIE,
I. E. MARTIN,
Committee.

Bro. John J. Stanning, L. U. No. 28

Whereas we, the members of Local No. 28, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Baltimore, Md., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect to our esteemed brother, John J. Stanning, who departed from our midst on October 28, 1923; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and family our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and published in our official journal.

S. E. YOUNG,
C. L. HIGGINS,
T. J. FAGEN,
Committee.

Bro. J. R. Jackson, L. U. No. 413

Whereas the All Powerful in His wisdom took from us after a long and painful illness, Bro. J. R. Jackson, while in the prime of his life; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and that Local No. 413, I. B. E. W., extend its sympathy to the bereaved family and friends.

B. J. BINGHAM,
C. WYLIE,
I. E. MARTIN,
Committee.

Bro. Geo. B. Lampkin, L. U. No. 862

Whereas the Almighty God in His Divine wisdom, on November 15, called to his Heavenly Home our esteemed brother, Geo. B. Lampkin, while in the prime of a life full of promise and a glorious manhood, devoted to the good and moral principles and earnestness in furthering the welfare of his wife and family; and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship and assistance of so kind and faithful a Brother, though we question not the divine calling, we mourn the loss of one so dear as a friend and brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 862, I. B. of E. W., extend their heartfelt sympathy to his dear family in their hour of bereavement, commanding them to the Supreme Architect of the Universe for consolation, truly believing that death is but the transmission to life eternal; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one spread on the minutes and one sent to the international office.

K. Y. BOYLE,
C. L. CLYATT,
H. S. SCARBOROUGH,
Committee.

Bro. E. J. O'Brien, L. U. No. 6

Whereas in the early morning hours of November 9, 1923, Bro. E. J. O'Brien, was called into the great beyond, and

Whereas in the passing of Brother O'Brien this Local has sustained the loss of a friend, counsellor and fellow-worker, who, despite a deep-seated and torturous affliction of many years standing, which finally brought about his demise, was ever willing to perform conscientiously and effectively the many duties that were assigned to him by this Local, during his long years of active membership, or to tender kindly words and assistance to brothers who, in reality, were more fortunate than he, and

Whereas we now understand and know that the many hours of unselfish service, rendered gratuitously to this Local by Brother O'Brien, were a part of the all too few golden hours allotted to his faithful wife and loving daughter, for the care, comfort and welfare afforded them by a kind husband and loving father, now therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our expression of deepest sympathy to the loved ones of Brother O'Brien, in this, their darkest hour, with the hope that the memory of his many virtues will sustain them, and, in the days to come, brighten the pathway on their journey through life, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that copies thereof be transmitted to the widow and daughter and to the Journal for publication therein.

Adopted this 14th day of November, 1923.

E. RUSH,
President.
H. P. BRIGAERTS,
Secretary.

Bro. Samuel Cawker, L. U. No. 213

Whereas we, as members of Local Union 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have been called upon to give up the true companionship and worldly assistance of our beloved vice-president, Bro. Samuel Cawker, a man of unquestionable principles, who has devoted much of his life to furthering the interests of his fellow workers and who was at all times ready and anxious to assist the unfortunate, and

Whereas we deeply mourn the loss of a highly esteemed officer and brother, who received the call to his heavenly home shortly after meeting with an accident while in the discharge of his duty, and regret that he was not spared to see the fruition of his labor, which has not been in vain, and

Whereas Brother Cawker has been a staunch supporter of Local Union 213 for over eighteen years and a true and loyal friend to those who came in touch with him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, wish to express our sorrow and extend to his family our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife, one to the official journal for publication and one spread on the minutes of our Local and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

D. S. PALLEN,
F. HOPPE,
WM. F. DUNCAN.

Child labor is increasing in the United States. Latest figures indicate an increase in child labor in 1922 as compared with 1921 and in 1923 as compared with 1922. Legislatures in 44 States have met since the national child labor tax law was declared unconstitutional. Only 8 States have taken steps to improve their child labor laws.

NOTICES

The following are working unfair in the jurisdiction of Locals 755 and 756:

Dale Walters,
Denzil Satterfield,
A. C. Fawley,
Clyde Darrah,
E. L. French,
Claude H. Ellis, former member of Local Union Nos. 515, 827.

O. E. JENNINGS.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Bro. Frank Hunter, Card No. 379421, please have him correspond with or notify Mrs. Frank Hunter, 345 N. East St., Indianapolis, Ind., as wife and daughter are both in need of him.

Information is desired concerning the whereabouts of the relatives of Harry Hamil, who was killed Monday, November 12, at Shreveport, La. Forward information to the International Office.

On account of difficulty in our jurisdiction and having trouble with New Orleans Public Service, Inc., strike is on. Would advise Brotherhood to keep away from New Orleans as Section 8, of Article 24, of the Constitution, has been placed in force.

W. GRAHAM, R. S.,
L. U. No. 4, New Orleans, La.

Due to the conditions in our jurisdiction and having a great number of members unemployed, it is necessary to advise all members to remain away from Boston and vicinity until further notice.

F. R. SHEEHAN,
R. S., L. U. No. 103, Boston, Mass.

In the future all members of the brotherhood working in the jurisdiction of Local No. 83 will be required to deposit their traveling cards in No. 83 or be assessed \$1.00 per day for each day worked as provided in the constitution.

Fraternally Yours,
R. C. COLLIER,
Financial Secretary.

This is to advise that William Sampy, Card No. 506158, has worked in the jurisdiction of Local No. 1021 in violation of the working rules and by-laws, therefore has been suspended by the Local.

OWEN D. FARR, F. S.,
L. U. No. 1021, Uniontown, Pa.

IT IS NOT EASY—

- To apologize.
- To begin over.
- To admit error.
- To be unselfish.
- To take advice.
- To be charitable.
- To be considerate.
- To endure success.
- To keep on trying.
- To avoid mistakes.
- To forgive and forget.
- To keep out of the rut.
- To make the most of a little.
- To maintain a high standard.
- To recognize the silver lining.
- To shoulder a deserved blame.
- But it Always Pays

DECISIONS OF UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1923

Decision No. 1823

Effective June 1, 1923

Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.
(Federated Shop Crafts)

v.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company

Question—(a) Shall meal period be granted to employees on second shift where two shifts are worked, without deduction in pay?

(b) Shall meal period be granted to employees on all shifts where three shifts are worked?

Decision—(a) Where two shifts are employed, the spread of the second shift shall consist of eight (8) consecutive hours, including an allowance of twenty (20) minutes for lunch within the limits of the fifth hour.

(b) Where three shifts are employed the spread of each shift shall consist of eight (8) consecutive hours, including an allowance of twenty (20) minutes for lunch within the limits of the fifth hour.

This decision shall be effective June 1, 1923.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD,
(Signed) BEN W. HOOPER,
Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1923

Decision No. 1977

Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.
(Federated Shop Crafts)

v

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad System

Question—Shall the employees referred to in Decisions Nos. 1823 and 1825, be paid for the 20-minute lunch period specified therein?

Decision—Yes.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD,
(Signed) BEN W. HOOPER,
Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Illinois, May 25, 1922

Interpretation No. 1 to Decision No. 222 and
Addenda (Docket 1269)

Question—(a) Does rule 6 of Decision No. 222 and addenda thereto require the posting of a special bulletin at each point, naming and regularly assigning certain employees to work on Sundays and holidays that are necessary in power houses, millwright gangs, heat treating plants, train yards, running repair and inspection forces for the performance of the work absolutely essential to the continuous operation of the railroad?

(b) If so, how would an employee be paid filling the position of one of the employees as covered in question (a), who might be absent from duty on a Sunday or a holiday?

(c) How would an employee be paid if not regularly assigned by bulletin to work on Sundays or holidays as provided for in question (a), who has been or may be required to work on a Sunday or a holiday, performing work absolutely essential to the continuous operation of the railroad as per rule 6?

(d) How would an employee who is regularly assigned by bulletin to a designated shift on Sundays and holidays be paid if required to work on a Sunday or a holiday on other than his regular shift?

Statement—The following rules, or parts thereof, relating to this dispute are quoted from Decision No. 222 and addenda thereto:

"Rule 6—All overtime continuous with regular bulletined hours will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half until relieved, except as may be provided in rules herein-after set out.

"Work performed on Sundays and the following legal holidays—namely, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas (provided when any of the above holidays fall on Sunday, the day observed by the State, Nation or by proclamation shall be considered the holiday), shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, except that employees necessary to the operation of power houses, millwright gangs, heat-treating plants, train yards, running-repair and inspection forces, who are regularly assigned by bulletin to work on Sundays and holidays, will be compensated on the same basis as on week days. Sunday and holiday work will be required only when absolutely essential to the continuous operation of the railroad.

"Rule 7—* * * Employees called or required to report for work and reporting but

not used will be paid a minimum of four hours at straight-time rates.

"Employees called or required to report for work and reporting will be allowed a minimum of four hours for two hours and forty minutes or less, and will be required to do only such work as called for or other emergency work which may have developed after they were called and cannot be performed by the regular force in time to avoid delays to train movement. * * *

"Rule 8—Employees regularly assigned to work on Sundays or holidays, or those called to take the place of such employees, will be allowed to complete the balance of the day unless released at their own request. Those who are called will be advised as soon as possible after vacancies become known.

"Rule 11—* * * At points where sufficient number of employees are employed, employees shall not (except as provided in rule 6 of Decision No. 222) work two consecutive Sundays (holidays to be considered as Sundays). * * *

"Rule 13—Employees changed from one shift to another will be paid overtime rates for the first shift of each change. Employees working two shifts or more on a new shift shall be considered transferred. This will not apply when shifts are exchanged at the request of the employees involved."

Decision:

(a) Yes.

(b) At the established overtime rate provided in rule 6, with the minimum guarantee and double-time provisions of rule 7; rule 8 applying as to completing the balance of the day.

(c) At the established overtime rate provided in rule 6 with the minimum guarantee and double-time provisions of rule 7.

(d) Preceding decision (c) to apply, except when such employee takes the place of a regularly assigned seven-day employee, in which case preceding decision (b) will apply.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD,

BEN W. HOOPER,
Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

DISSENTING OPINION

We dissent from the decision reached by a majority of the Board in Docket 1269 for the following reason:

At the time rule 6 was under consideration, it was clearly the understanding that employees necessary to perform work absolutely essential to the continuous operation of the railroad would be compensated on the same basis as employees on week days, which is evidenced by the following portion of opinion contained in Decision No. 222:

"The policy of paying time and one-half for work performed on Sundays and holidays is also approved in rule 6, but an important exception is provided. Certain kinds of work,

which are unavoidably and regularly performed on Sundays and holidays and which are absolutely essential to the continuous operation of the railroad to meet the requirements of the public, are not treated as overtime work. The carrier has no choice as to the performance of this work, and does not arbitrarily require it. It is not just to penalize the carrier for that which it cannot escape. Manufacturing plants can, as a rule, control or eliminate Sunday and holiday work, therefore, a comparison of such plants with a railroad is unfair, except in so far as the 'back shop' is concerned, and the method of paying for overtime in the back shop has not been disturbed by these rules."

SAMUEL HIGGINS,
HORACE BAKER,
J. H. ELLIOT.

SUPPORTING OPINION

At the time rule 6 was under consideration, it was clearly the understanding that Sunday and holiday work would only be required when absolutely essential to the continuous operation of the railroads, and that the employees necessary to perform this absolutely essential work would be "regularly assigned by bulletin." The method of procedure in regularly assigning by bulletin is set forth in rule 18, reading:

"When new jobs are created or vacancies occur in the respective crafts, the oldest employees in point of service shall, if sufficient ability is shown by trial, be given preference in filling such new jobs or any vacancies that may be desirable to them. All vacancies or new jobs created will be bulletined.

"Bulletins must be posted five days before vacancies are filled permanently. Employees desiring to avail themselves of this rule will make application to the official in charge and a copy of the application will be given to the local chairman.

"An employee exercising his seniority rights under this rule will do so without expense to the carrier; he will lose his rights to the job he left; and if after a fair trial he fails to qualify for the new position, he will have to take whatever position may be open in his craft."

By reading rules 6, 11 and 18 herein quoted, it is readily understood that men were to be regularly assigned by bulletin; that employees regularly assigned were to be paid pro rata for the work performed on Sundays and holidays; that all employees not regularly assigned to perform Sunday and holiday service would be paid in accordance with the rules governing "emergency service," as set out in rules 6, 7 and 13 herein quoted.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

25

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Illinois, April 23, 1923

Interpretation No. 2 to Decision No. 222 and Addenda

Question—Shall the five-hour relief provision covered by rule 10 of Addendum 6 to Decision No. 222 apply when a job is completed and an employee is required to wait in excess of five hours for train to return to home station?

Statement—Rule 10 of Addendum 6 to Decision No. 222 reads as follows:

"An employee regularly assigned to work at a shop, engine house, repair track, or inspection point, when called for emergency road work away from such shop, engine house, repair track, or inspection point, will be paid from the time ordered to leave home station until his return for all time worked in accordance with the practice at home station and straight-time rate for all time waiting or traveling.

"If during the time on the road a man is relieved from duty and permitted to go to bed for five (5) or more hours, such relief time will not be paid for, provided that in no case shall he be paid for a total of less than eight (8) hours each calendar day, when such irregular service prevents the employee from making his regular daily hours at home station. Where meals and lodging are not provided by railroad, actual necessary expenses will be allowed.

"Employees will be called as nearly as possible one hour before leaving time, and on their return will deliver tools at point designated.

"If required to leave home station during overtime hours, they will be allowed one hour preparatory time at straight-time rate.

"Wrecking-service employees will be paid under this rule, except that all time working, waiting, or traveling on Sundays and holidays will be paid for at rate of time and one-half, and all time working, waiting, or traveling on week days after the recognized straight-time hours at home station will also be paid for at rate of time and one-half."

(II, R. L. B., 573.)

A case has been brought to the attention of the Railroad Labor Board showing that an employee was called for emergency road service at 5 a. m. to leave on the 6 a. m. train, arriving at the point at which the work was to be performed at 9.30 a. m. The employee worked continuously, without a meal period, until 6 p. m., at which time the job was completed.

The employee remained at the point in question until 12.45 a. m., this being the leaving time of the first passenger train to his home station. The carrier contended that the rule did not contemplate the payment for such waiting time when the time so consumed was five hours or in excess thereof. It is the contention of the employees that the five-hour provision of rule 10 referred to is only applicable when relieved temporarily

for rest, and does not apply when a job is completed and employees are required to return to their home station.

Decision—The five-hour provision of the above rule was incorporated for the purpose of providing a minimum rest period for men on designated assignments whereby proper rest could be secured to fit them for the continuation of the task to which assigned. It was not the intention in the promulgation of this provision that any relief period, regardless of the time of day, would come within this provision and not be paid for. When a job is completed it has been the practice in the past, and on a large number of carriers a requirement, for the employees to return to their home station on the first available train, the time consumed in waiting being paid for by the carrier. It would, therefore be obviously unfair to deduct payment for time consumed in waiting for a train to return to the home station after a job has been completed.

Therefore, the five-hour clause embodied in rule 10 should be interpreted to cover only bona fide rest periods afforded while on a designated assignment, and not time that may be consumed in waiting after the requirements of the particular assignment have been fulfilled.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD,

(Signed) BEN W. HOOPER, Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR
BOARD

Chicago, Illinois, June 4, 1923

Interpretation No. 3 to Decision No. 222 and Addenda

Question—(a) Under rule 10 of Decision No. 222, should time consumed in waiting or traveling be considered as service for the purpose of computing the double time rate?

(b) Are employees, in accordance with rule 60 of Decision No. 222, entitled to the one-minute allowance at the end of each week for the time consumed in waiting and traveling as provided in rule 10?

Statement—On September 15, 1921, J. R. Hammons, machinist, whose regular tour of duty was from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., and who had worked his regular shift on that date, was called for emergency road service at 8 p. m., arriving at his destination at 1.50 a. m., at which time he started to work and continued working until 10 a. m., September 16, for which he was paid as follows:

From 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.—eight hours at straight time.

From 8 p. m. to 1.50 a. m.—five hours and fifty minutes at straight time.

From 1.50 a. m. to 8 a. m.—six hours and ten minutes at time and one-half.

From 8 a. m. to 10 a. m.—two hours at straight time.

Rule 6 reads, in part:

Overtime — Emergency Service — Road Work.—All overtime continuous with regular bulletin hours will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half until relieved, except as may be provided in rules hereinafter set out. * * * *

Rule 7 reads, in part:

For continuous service after regular working hours, employees will be paid time and one-half on the actual minute basis with a minimum of one hour for any such service performed.

Employees shall not be required to work more than two hours without being permitted to go to meals. Time taken for meals will not terminate the continuous service period and will be paid for up to thirty (30) minutes.

Employees called or required to report for work and reporting but not used will be paid a minimum of four (4) hours at straight time rates.

Employees called or required to report for work and reporting will be allowed a minimum of four (4) hours for two (2) hours and forty (40) minutes or less, and will be required to do only such work as called for or other emergency work * * *.

Employees will be allowed time and one-half on minute basis for services performed continuously in advance of the regular working period * * *.

Except as otherwise provided for in this rule, all overtime beyond sixteen (16) hours' service in any 24-hour period, computed from starting of employees' regular shift, shall be paid for at the rate of double time."

Rule 10 reads:

An employee regularly assigned to work at a shop, engine house, repair track, or inspection point, when called for emergency road work away from such shop, engine house, repair track, or inspection point, will be paid from the time ordered to leave home station until his return for all time worked in accordance with the practice at home station and straight-time rate for all time waiting or traveling.

Rule 60, Addendum 6 to Decision No. 222, reads:

"At the close of each week one minute for each hour actually worked during the week will be allowed employees for checking in and out and making out service cards on their own time."

Rule 60 in effect prior to issuance of Addendum 6 to Decision No. 222 reads:

"When employees are required to check in and out on their own time they will be paid one hour extra at the close of each week, regardless of the number of hours worked during the week."

Opinion—Question (a)—An examination of the above excerpts from rules 6, 7 and 10 clearly establishes: (1) what constitutes overtime service; (2) the different time allowances for all overtime worked; (3) that

traveling and waiting is service and absolutely essential to the performance of the duty to which it is applicable—this service is paid for at the straight-time rate; (4) that service and duty and work are synonymous terms in the rules governing working conditions; and (5) that all overtime beyond sixteen hours' service in any 24-hour period, computed from the starting time of the employees' regular shift, is a period of service for which double time is to be paid.

Question (b)—Particular attention is directed to rule 60 in effect prior to the issuance of Addendum 6, and also to rule 60 of that addendum. Under the former rule, an employee was paid an extra hour regardless of the number of hours worked. The Board decided that employees who were required to check in and out and make out service cards on their own time were entitled to compensation for this service, but decided that the basis for this compensation should be one minute for each hour actually worked instead of an arbitrary allowance of one hour per week regardless of the number of hours actually worked. The words "actually worked" were inserted in the Board's rule 60 for the express purpose of differentiating between the straight time hours actually worked and paid for, and to avoid any inflation of the straight-time hours actually on duty, by the inclusion of the penalty time resulting from the overtime paid for at the rate of one and one-half time and double time.

Decision—The Railroad Labor Board decides:

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD,

(Signed) BEN W. HOOPER,
Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

SLANGILY SPEAKING

BY BERTON BRALEY

I like the Bird who has the grit
To stick to things and never quit;
The Duck who plays the game in style
And takes his bumpings with a smile;

The Bimbo who will risk a chance
On bucking fate and circumstance;
The Gink who's kind and merry-hearted,
But finishes what he has started;

The Bozo, who, when out of luck,
Won't whine and growl and pass the buck;
Along with that I like the bloke
Who'll stake a fellow when he's broke.
A Geek who will not let success
Affect his simple humanness;
A Berry who has learned to play
And loaf at times along the way.

A Joe who, once he is your friend,
You can depend on to the end;
A Baby built on such a plan
I think it's safe to call a man.



CORRESPONDENCE


L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.**Editor:**

The good times in St. Louis are dropping off, as it usually does in the fall of the year, although some building permits have been taken out, and there are still a few jobs under construction, but things are slowly coming to a finish. The Cahoka Power Plant, on the east side, is also quickly drawing to a close, and there will be quite a number of men from the various parts of the country who will be mighty glad to get back home to their families.

There have been quite a number of friendships created among the electrical workers who have met on the Cahoka job and being true brothers of the cause some real union discussions were exchanged. All men that I have come in contact with are of the opinion that unionism has come to stay. It has passed the experimental stage and is now settling down to a regular business basis. Of course, there are many complicated problems confronting the union movement today but in time they will be overcome.

The Telegraphers' Union National Bank is a barometer which shows the union's financial strength and through its aid and that of other like organizations, will overcome quite a lot of trouble that might occur in the future.

The electrical workers should take it upon themselves to organize a similar bank in some part of the United States, because there is only one way in which big business, as it is being conducted today, can be fought and that is on financial grounds.

The Cahoka Plant is a union job, while under construction, but what will it be when the construction end is over? If we had financed it, it would be easy to say what the conditions would be.

Yours fraternally,

ROBERT B. MILLER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.**Editor:**

As there has not been a lot transpiring to write about in old No. 2 I suppose you will just have to stand for some of my personal chatter, as the boys have been good enough to do in previous letters.

Mistakes discovered and corrected are far preferable to unreasoning acceptance of other people's conclusions. Therefore I would like to state that although the Insurance Plan was first adopted here in St. Louis a little over two years ago that was not the first time I or some of the other boys had heard

of it, for I remember away back in the early history of the I. B. E. W. in Oklahoma when the convention was held at St. Paul that my old friend, L. Oldham, from down in Texas, had been talking it in Oklahoma City before he went down there, and if "Slick" Gallian remembers he will no doubt bear me out. At that convention it was met with about the same success as the home for old and disabled brothers was this past convention. Yet here we have it and we are proud of it, and the more we hear of it the better it gets. We are improving; we are going uphill and I sincerely hope that at the next convention we will have what will be known to all mankind as the I. B. of E. W. Bank, for I believe in this we can see a bigger future than any other thing, and the home and even other institutions can all be made possible through it.

No doubt, like No. 2, there are lots of locals throughout the Brotherhood that have Liberty Bonds. Yes, they are good and when they are not the money you carry in your pocket is of like value. Yet, if we had to dispose of them suddenly in a lawsuit or something that called for immediate cash, it would mean a loss of some of the interest and probably some of the principal if the coupons were not all there. Now what are we going to do with that money after those bonds have matured? Merely cash them in and vote the money out of the treasury? Well, that's what we have done on other occasions and it's high time we have them, and a little savings besides, in our own bank, where every lick of work our money can do for us will be done, with us getting the full benefit.

I'd like to ask this question: If, when the railroad locals were out and the funds of the General Office ran low, would you have objected if our bank had loaned the General Office the money to go right on paying those brothers, regardless of how much it was; provided we had it in our bank?

I would also like to know, that had the General Office been willing to have borrowed it from another bank, what bank would have loaned it to them for that purpose?

Now, we know by sacrificing the strike benefits and by an assessment in the course of time we can get it back, because we have faith in ourselves; yet, if we had been systematically handling our own resources we could have done a lot of things, and never missed it and had credit besides.

I hope, in the coming year and a half, or until the convention convenes again, different Locals, through their space in the WORKER, will bring this subject up occasionally. Don't let it stand still until it is brought on the

floor of the convention and thoroughly thrashed out.

Labor banks are growing. We at the present time are housed in the Machinists Building as to our General Office and they undoubtedly built that building through their bank. We are as capable as they and I hope some day to see letters addressed to the I. B. of E. W. Building, Washington, D. C.

SOLLIDAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 4, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

All brothers of all Local Unions, take this warning and keep away from New Orleans, as a strike is on between No. 4 and the New Orleans Public Service, Inc. Article 24, of Section 8, of the constitution, is in force. The company is running mad and offering all sorts of inducements to men. They are doing this through misrepresentation in out-of-town papers. They tried Dallas, Texas, and got some of our good brothers on that kind of stuff, but they didn't stay long. St. Louis is producing the largest number of skates. Local Union No. 4 went out to the man with the exception of one man and that was our ex-president, Emmet Holt. He refused the job of foreman and wouldn't have it until the strike vote was taken. He then accepted it, staying with the company. We now have our honorable Executive Board and International Officer Frank Swor and Wm. Pollard, of Atlanta, Ga., and last, but not least, our worthy business agent, "Honest" John King, handling the job. We are doing fine right now and in a few days we will be back on the job. So take heed to this warning.

Brothers, here are some of the skates that are on the job: H. Landreveh, 3320 A Vesta Ave.; Wm. Landreveh, 6329 Elm Ave.; Henderson (address unknown). These birds are all from St. Louis Mo.

Chas. Donaldson, of Bomfrey, Fla., was arrested at the company plant as a fugitive from justice, charged with embezzling his home town of a large sum of money. This bird was sent from Birmingham, Ala., by the company to mingle with the men when the company set the dies on Local Union No. 4.

Fraternally yours,

WM. H. CERNICH,
Press Secretary.

1921 Frenchmen St.

L. U. NO. 51, PEORIA, ILL.

Editor:

Just received my WORKER today and it seemed very good to read something from old Peoria, so I will try again and see if I can dodge the waste basket.

Business is about the same here with everybody working last month but the city gang. They are still on strike, but that is drawing to a close now, as their system is getting so

rotten they would be about as well off if they laid the operators off and closed up the patrol room. I guess "Scabby" Hall realizes now that he can't handle the job and we hear that he tried to resign, but could not find the mayor, so he is still wiggling his tail around town trying to clear up a few cases of trouble like the rest of the rats. He had a guy working for him for a while by the name of Calicott, or Calcoth, who claimed, when approached by a brother, that he did not know the job was on strike and that he carried a card out of St. Louis. When asked the number of the Local Union he said 554. Look it up in the directory, brothers, and see if you can find a Local Union by that number. But, anyway, he worked about a week after that and got canned. He got mixed up in a big trial here and demanded hush money from someone, but got caught up on it. The police judge dismissed him for the good of the service. Another "rat" for the dump ground.

Bro. Ben Ernst is out and around again, for which we are all thankful, although he is not back at work.

Well, brothers, there is no more news in Peoria at present, so will close the gap until next month. Wishing every brother and sister in the organization a very Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year.

LEO M. HOLLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Work in this locality is beginning to slacken up. Some of the larger jobs are finishing up and have been laying off men. In this Local, the same as in other large locals, when a little depression in business is on it is quickly noticeable by the number of men visiting the headquarters daily inquiring for work. The trouble with most of us is that we fail to look ahead. If one has a steady job, or one that will stem them over for a few months, some feel that there is no need of attending meetings and taking part in the business of the union, but wait until they get out of work, then they complain and criticize the way the business of the Organization is being conducted. It would be much better if more interest was taken by the entire membership along progressive lines and for the advancement of the Organization as a whole. The time to prepare and combat the unemployment situation is when all are employed.

Many active members of this organization are of the opinion that now is the opportune time to commence to organize and prepare for the time when our present agreement expires.

When our difficulty of 1921 came we were of the opinion that the employers would be unable to obtain mechanics to take our places. Well, they did and they came from no other place than right in our own jurisdiction, right from the unorganized shops in suburbs and the city proper, and these

men were bona fide residents of this area. This menace will always prevail just as long as we allow these non-union concerns to operate in this area unmolested and no concerted effort made to sign them up or drive them out of business. To get the best results is to launch an organizing campaign for the purpose of unionizing these unorganized concerns. This does not necessarily mean that all the men in these shops would be taken into the fold, but only the competent ones. This proposed plan would give our present members a larger field, more shops to obtain work in, and also assist our present concerns and enable them to figure work which they could not do before, owing to the existing conditions. With a membership close to 1,300 and with about the same number of union shops we had when our membership was about half its present number, it can be readily seen that some outlet has to be made which will enable the members to get steadier employment. It is impossible for us all to live and work in the city proper. With the steady trend of business and new building projects about to be started in the suburbs and adjacent cities in our jurisdiction we cannot consistently avoid our responsibility by not attempting to make this area 100 per cent union for the electrical workers.

On going over pamphlet issued by the State examiners of electricians compiled to October 1, 1922, giving the names of holders of master electrician licenses and journeymen licenses in our jurisdiction, we note the following: Three hundred and sixty-nine master electrician licenses with only 32 of them employing our members. Four thousand three hundred journeymen licenses, which includes our membership of both journeymen and helpers. Wish to announce that the present State examiner of electricians is a good and loyal member of this union in the person of Brother Albert Edson.

Many members of this organization have passed favorable comment on the editorial in the November issue on page 624 under the caption "New Members." It was very well put.

In this city we are cursed with about 15 small electrical supply houses, which operate on Portland Street, known as "Murderer's Row." These concerns sell stock over the counter to anyone at the contractor's price, whether you are in the business or not. Would advise that the good loyal members of the Brotherhood, when purchasing material in this section, trade with the larger material houses, which sell only to the trade. By this method we will help break up these cutthroat merchants, who are helping to wreck the trade.

Wish all a Merry Christmas and Prosperous New Year.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. E. CAPELLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 109, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Editor:

It has been some time since you have heard from us, but can say we are still among the living. Although things have looked awful blue, we are now once more on the road to prosperity.

Work here has been good and most all of the boys have jobs and it looks as though they are all set for at least the winter. We have taken in a number of new members, increasing our membership to about four times that of six months ago. What do you say, boys? (Not so bad.) We expect to go some more in the new year.

Much praise to a number of the old brothers—Rowe, Kurry, Louder, Baird, Andrews, Barns, and Jordan. The reason I mention these names in particular is that some of you may have worked with them

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Erie, Pa.

at some time or another and just thought I would let you know they are still among us. I almost forgot our old friend, brother and President of Local Union 109, Jim Kennedy. Ah! I know that many of you know James, for he has worked in many places. Well, he's still the same old "Jim" and I guess I have said enough when I said that.

Now, about myself. Well, I guess I hadn't better say very much. Some one might smack me down after they read this article, so will just wish you all a Merry Xmas, Happy New Year and prosperity in the coming 1924.

WARD A. RUPIPER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

In a recent issue of the WORKER a letter from Local Union No. 110 gave you some facts regarding the construction of the Ford Motor Company's plant here and the efforts of organized labor to have an understanding with that company. We are unable to report any progress since that time although efforts have been made to get conditions on the job which are satisfactory to organized labor.

From the present indications the construction work will be done on the basis of the "closed shop" against union labor, as the nine-hour day and the citizens' alliance scale will prevail. This will practically bar union men from the job. Our Local has no men working on the job at present. It is reported that one of our ex-members, who recently went bad, is on the job with another "skate" that dropped in from somewhere.

It was known that it would not be possible to get recognition of organized labor from the Ford Company, but it was expected that the union rate of wages and hours would be put into effect as a matter of principle. This course would not involve any extraordinary departure from Ford's policy in connection with labor. In setting wages in his factories Ford does not regard the prevailing conditions of the labor market but arbitrarily puts into effect working conditions which are demanded by the requirements of the workers, as a consequence an eight-hour day and a six dollar wage prevails in his factories. It was felt that the same principles would obtain in the construction work of the company, but a contrary policy has prevailed so far. In bringing the Ford Company to St. Paul organized labor played a vital part. It could have done much to prevent the water power grant going to Ford. It was generally recognized that little direct benefit would come to organized labor from the Ford institution, but it was thought that the company would not become a party to a holdup of labor. The business men, who were active in bringing Ford here, received full reimbursement to the tune of about seventy thousand dollars for full expenses incurred, besides considerable money that has been cleaned up on land speculation by some of them. Organized labor took an important

part in this transaction and when it asked for the protection of its wage and working conditions it is ignored. As an incident to the coming of the Ford Company, a large number of workers were induced to come to St. Paul from outside points. These workers never found employment at the Ford plant and as a consequence many are destitute. Their presence has demoralized labor conditions in the city and served to keep wages below the normal standard. This has given the anti-labor forces a special advantage and a determined effort has been made to lengthen the workday and keep the wages below the rate set by the building trade unions. As an example the eight-hour day, which has prevailed in the building industry for many years, is now being overridden by the anti-union element and a nine-hour day is being worked on some jobs and in some cases even ten. We electrical workers and the rest of the pipe trades, however, are maintaining the eight-hour day as far as union members are concerned and will continue to do so.

This attempt to extend the workday is not due to the scarcity of labor or to the rush of work, but to the large surplus of labor here, which enables the employers to bring pressure to bear on workmen to labor for longer hours and for less pay than union workmen require. The above does not pertain particularly to the electrical workers but to the building industry as a whole.

We feel that as there is talk of a presidential boom for Ford our brother electrical workers in the country would be interested to know Ford's attitude toward organized labor. If his present attitude continues he will be without support in the twin cities as far as organized labor is concerned.

The dull season is upon us now and jobs and dollars are not much in evidence. We are reminded of a game we used to play, "Where is it?"

O. L. JOHNSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Editor:

As a member of the committee which is getting things ready for our annual dance, which comes at New Year, the press secretary of Local No. 122, I. B. E. W., is too busy to do much letter writing.

He will, however, take time to wish all members of the I. B. E. W. a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

He also hopes that those Locals that have been in trouble in the last year or so will find things improved the coming year.

Fraternally yours,
W. H. THOMPSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

The situation in New Orleans is as follows: Local Union No. 4 on strike with 100 per cent idle. Local Union No. 868 on strike

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with 50 per cent idle. Local Union No. 130 on strike with 30 per cent idle.

With these facts before us and the dull season now confronting us, Local No. 130 requests they be permitted to place in effect Section 8 of Article 23 and refuse all traveling cards for a period of ninety days or until such time as conditions are in a more settled condition locally. Kindly give this publicity in the WORKER.

Fraternally,

T. E. TODD,
Secretary-B. A.

L. U. NO. 156, FORT WORTH, TEX.

Editor:

Just a few lines from Local No. 156. Old Ft. Worth is still on the map and is going to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary as a city and seventy-fifth anniversary as a fort on November 11, 12, 13 and 14. Everybody will be dressed in old-fashioned style—ladies with hoop skirts and men with five-gallon hats and bandanas. Some big time.

The open shop association said it was no use to have the labor unions take part in any of the program as they were not strong enough, so we all got together and we are going to show the open shippers something by having one big parade of our own on the 13th. All locals have pledged their support; we will show them how strong we are.

As for working conditions here the city light job has had about 12 to 15 linemen all summer, but work is nearing completion. Don't know just how much longer it will last. All linemen here are busy at this time. We have a small membership and most all of our members are on the city job, which is eight hours and \$8 and four ways or company time. We have not had any members on T. P. and Light job since strike several years ago.

The city is about to install a traffic signal system, which will keep a few linemen busy for a few days, after which there is not much in sight.

We have not had many traveling cards but if any should come they can always find a bed and a few meals at the same old stand.

This is about all the news for this time. Hope our big parade on the 13th may show the open shop association that we are still on the job.

Yours truly,

R. A. HARTMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Editor:

Local No. 196 has lost one of the very best members that they could boast of—a man who was a man among men; always trying to improve conditions for his fellow workers, and any one who was acquainted with Brother Sammons will miss his friendly smile which always greeted you. Brother John Sammons was killed November 8, while dismantling for the

Rockford Electric. The accident could have been avoided, but you cannot escape death. No one was held responsible; no one would question John's ability. Local No. 196 will miss John very much.

We have taken in a few new members. Among them are two men known around the Three-Eye loop as pretty good ball players. They are Brother Harry Rigsby, manager of the Rockford Three-Eye, and Harry Brant, late manager and now shortstop on the same club.

Outside of a few new members, why there is not much of anything that amounts to much; everybody is working who wants to and I guess there is enough work to carry them through the winter. We are having some real weather here now. I hope it lasts till Christmas, then the winter will be almost over. The old haymaker will then start to shine on both sides of the fence.

Well, I guess I will close for this time, hoping every brother a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Fraternally,

SAM SASSALI,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Once more it is Christmas shopping that is claiming the attention of those who are doing Cincy by daylight. I have fallen into line, but have combined shopping with sightseeing and making entries in my note book.

Old familiar figures—deformed or crippled in almost every possible manner—who have been asking alms daily for years are still doing big business along Fifth Street, and especially at this time of the year. Occasionally you will read of the death of one in their line, followed by the discovery of several thousand dollars hidden in their secluded haunts. Still the remainder of them continue to touch the soft spot in the heart of the average passerby.

The walking bird store is still prominent around the shopping district. He is an old man (about 75) who wears long hair and beard. He usually is enclosed in an overcoat—winter or summer—and at times supports himself with a heavy home-made cane. He is invariably trying to sell a Canary bird which he carries around in a small wooden cage. As often as I have seen him I never noticed him making a sale. He must still possess his original Canary.

CATARRH



TREATED FREE 10 DAYS to prove quick relief. Dr. Coffee had catarrh, deafness, head noises. He found a treatment that gave complete relief. Thousands used it successfully. Want you to try it free. Write Dr. W. O. COFFEE
Dept. 189 Davenport, Iowa

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL

The fellow who does The Fall Festival with the miniature inflated airship still offers them to any who may be interested, at two for 25 cents. To realize \$10 per day (figuring one-half his receipts as profit) he must dispose of 160 of these balloons daily. As he never appears overly rushed with business, I wonder how he manages to struggle along.

Curbs are lined with patient peddlers of useless trifles. One of them sells the mocking-bird whistle. I remember I had one when a kid, but was never able to manipulate it properly.

Ambitious shop keepers are offering a novelty in window display. A large glass bowl, about 18 inches in diameter, filled with water and several gold fish, has a live Canary perched in the center of the bowl. This bird, apparently submerged in the water, never fails to attract unusual crowds in front of the particular store where this may be on exhibition.

In my excitement to view the new Dagmar sport roadster which is about to park along the curb, I have collided with the old blind news vender who daily parks at the entrance of one of our dime stores. My apology, which I offered, seemed unnecessary, as he appeared uninterested in either the collision or the apology. I am glad, however, that I did not overlook the roadster. I have always been undecided just what car I would prefer. I know now—it must be a Dagmar.

Luck seems to be with me, I was just presented with a 100-mark German certificate by a very generous cigar clerk, upon the purchase of a 25 cent package of cigarettes. I hope this good luck continues, as I am about to enter an all-night session with several of the original "forty thieves."

There goes the Ford car (covered with voting instructions) on its cross country run, soliciting your vote, yes or no, on prohibition and blue laws. Quite a contrast between it and the Dagmar which I saw a few minutes ago.

Met a couple of old timers at Fifth and Race and joined in their conversation concerning Jimmie Barrett's recent marriage. Although Jimmie was absent, we disbanded wishing him well.

Business is always flourishing at The Song Shop in Fountain Square. With a passage (scarcely large enough to permit the passing of two persons) extending the full length of the store, with counters on one side and music and souvenir racks on the other, they do more business here than any of their competitors who occupy floor space covering an area many times greater than The Song Shop. Here they never close the doors but remain open all night—Sundays and holidays. It is served mostly by young Jewish fellows, whose courteous treatment of customers is their outstanding feature.

Navigation must be extremely difficult for some on Fifth Street on Saturday afternoon.

A fellow just passed, struggling along with the crowd, who would be a fitting inspiration for "Old Soak." No doubt he consults his compass at the terminal of every square. Prohibition surely is a wonderful asset to a big city.

Will wonders never cease? I am purchasing roses and carnations. These, however, are for the Missus, who has had a five-week siege in bed with a fractured ankle.

Hoping that your every wish during the holidays and the ensuing year may be granted, we extend to one and all our very best wishes and holiday greetings.

Fraternally yours,

E. S.

L. U. NO. 224, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Editor.

Well, it's about time the trade heard something about this location here in southern Massachusetts. We are doing pretty well at present. All the boys seem to be working. The writer has had a few knocks for not writing, so thought I would write a few lines to keep peace in the family.

Bro. Jack Powell is back on the job after being out about four weeks. Brother Powell was in the hospital three weeks, having been burned about the face, arms and chest with 440 volts.

Bro. James Loftus' wife, I am glad to say, is improving. Mrs. Loftus had quite a bad spell.

Our former brother, Bill Etchell, now a contractor, has joined the ranks of the bennicts. The boys of the Local wish you good luck, "Bill."

Brothers, it is time to have better attendance at the meetings. The writer is in a position to know who attends and who does not. There is no reason why we should not have a large attendance every Monday night. The meetings start at 8 o'clock and are over at 9 or 9.30. Come on, brothers; get busy for the winter months and attend meetings. It is for your own good. Do not leave it to a few to do all the work; take some yourself.

It seems funny, but true, if something important comes up it is passed to the executive board. Now the executive board has its hands full and if we have a good attendance it can be thrashed out right on the floor without passing the buck.

It seemed good to hear our delegate to the national convention of the I. B. E. W., Business Agent George Sanderson, give his report. All the brothers who missed it missed a treat. To the writer's knowledge it is the first report he has ever heard from the national convention.

I guess this is about all for now, only I would like to say if any brothers are in arrears better get busy and pay up before New Year or you may be sorry.

Before I stop I must wish the brothers of Local No. 224 and all the Brotherhood a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, with lots of work.

If there are any bootleggers in our Local now is the time to bring the glue out and pass out samples, for I am sure we have some good judges.

With best wishes,

HARRY G. GLEASON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 238, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Editor:

Here I am again with as little news as ever.

Things have been going nicely. We are taking in new members and can't complain. Work has been holding up fairly well.

Armistice Day was observed by a big parade which was a credit to Asheville.

The injunction against the striking printers was dissolved in court Saturday and we consider it a great victory for organized labor. The judge didn't seem to believe the line of crooked stuff the newspaper men put in as evidence.

Most all the brothers are working at present, but some are not making full time.

Bro. Jack Matthews left for Florida last week, where he will enjoy the warm sun-shine while we will be snowbound.

With best wishes to all members of the I. B. E. W. and to its officers,

Fraternally yours,

F. A. NEESE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 322, CASPER, WYO.

Editor:

Tomorrow will find us greeting another Thanksgiving Day. Our Local has a lot to be thankful for.

We went down the line at the polls November 6 and helped elect a new mayor and councilmen. We are now assured of getting a union man in as electrical inspector and the carpenters are assured one of their members will be building inspector. The present plumbing inspector is a union man and we hope he is retained; if not, another good union man will get the place. So you see, brothers, we will be sitting pretty nice. I hope by the first of the year I can give you the names of the inspectors.

Don't let the idea of the electrical workers' house die out, but let's keep everlasting at it and never let up till our end is accomplished. Our local took this up in our Benefit Association meeting. We feel that is the place to work this proposition out. I have been appointed a committee of one to work with the Colorado locals to work out ways and means to accomplish our purpose; so let's hear from the boys, not only in Colorado, but from every local in the Brotherhood.

We have initiated twenty new members and have five or six applications for next meeting.

I have been elected business agent for the Building Trades Council and hope to be able to do some good along the line of get-

ting the boys in the building trades here closer together.

Work is holding up good. If any of the brothers come this way look me up.

Yours fraternally,

WM. GARNETT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

We experienced a very sad month. Our Supreme Father called the wife of our Bro. L. L. McConnell, which was very sad. But God knows best for all of us.

Brother Kind was hit by a train and lost his left hand and part of his fingers on the right hand, but he is out again. He remained at the hospital for about a week. All of the boys kept him company while in the hospital. At our next meeting, when the roll was called Brother Kind answered "Here." He has a wonderful constitution. He looks on the bright side of everything and says there is no use to give up. He says he will have a hook made and turn his brace and bit just the same.

Well, brothers, this is my last letter for this year, as the election of officers will be held at the next meeting. I don't know who will be honored with the pen pusher's job next, but I hope whoever gets it will supply the brothers with plenty of good news. I have done my best and hope my successor will do better.

Wish all brothers and their families a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, with the greatest success.

Fraternally yours,

MARION C. WHITE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 417, COFFEYVILLE, KANS.

Editor:

Let us break the silence that has hung over the City of Whispers for the last six months, and proclaim to all and sundry that we are still doing business—in spite of the slump in oil and the consequent production of much low-grade electricity in these parts.

After this absence, we feel like a fellow does when he looks up an old girl. Maybe our place belongs to somebody else by now. But admitting that any Local which goes six months without reporting ought to have a jumper run around its charter; we hasten to our (semi-yearly) review of business con-

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THE BROOKS CO., 116 STATE ST., MARSHALL, MICH.

ditions, the state of foreign exchange, and life, love, and allied matters.

We seem to have a livable outlook for the coming winter. There will be some business building, a hotel, a memorial hall, and some distribution around here. Some of it is started, some of it is finishing, and some of it lies in that far off land the Chinaman dreams about, but nobody seems to be kicking as yet. Let us trust and hope that our pipe stays lit.

As to the market, we can say that Brass Footrails, Ltd., aren't worth a whoop, but Copper Tubing Preferred remains firm. Recent Oklahoma influences of a bearish nature have resulted in curb quotations as low as \$6, but local authorities are of the opinion that this condition will not prevail for long.

Among the rank outsiders who are defacing our fair byways with great, ugly poles in the name of the K. G. & E. are the Downey twins, Light and Heavy, Brother Tippits, and a mean combination known as Big Sugar and Little Sugar. "Tie onto that pair and we'll pull 'em in," says Brother Jarrett. Most of this is over us country boys' heads, but it's thrown in anyway. The municipal plant has cut the price of juice. Whether this was done because a rival is now in the field, or just in the interest of the range manufacturers and narrowbacks we would not attempt to say. But a sign on the stack says in horse-sale letters, "This Plant is not for Sale." So it therefore looks like war to the bitter end. Perhaps by lowering our frequency, cutting our voltage, and turning out the street lights early us taxpayers can show a profit.

Thus we have covered our field, except to comment on love. But why speak of love when there's so much work to do?

Fraternally,

C. B. SHAFER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 443, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Editor:

Just a few lines that the Brotherhood may know that Local Union No. 443 is still doing business at the same old stand.

The convention has passed and now we must all put our shoulders to the wheel and help our International Officers make this one of the best and strongest organizations in this good old U. S. A. We must all remember that the officers can not do it all, but that the rank and file must help.

Some time ago Local Union No. 443 put on a drive for new members, and have had some success and are still trying to get them all in the fold, where they belong, not only to help the I. B. E. W. but to help themselves.

All members are working and with the help of the Central Labor Union it is getting harder for those that have no cards, and it looks as if the wiremen will get lined up again in this city.

Any brother wishing to come this way had

better write the secretary and get the conditions before coming.

Bro. J. C. Kendrick has had more than his share of misfortune. He lost his beloved mother in July and in October he lost his sister. Brother Roy M. Strane lost his beloved mother November 20. Both brothers have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire membership of Local Union No. 443.

As this will be the last letter from Local Union No. 443 before Christmas the members join in wishing the officers and members of the I. B. E. W. a Merry Christmas and a Successful and Happy New Year.

Fraternally,

E. A. WOODWORTH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

About the time I should have been extending myself somewhat toward writing the customary letter to the Journal, unexpected sickness kept me from my regular duties for a few weeks, consequently I did not keep closely in touch with union affairs.

Having little to do and a lot of time to accomplish it, I decided, with the kind permission of our editor, to broadcast through these columns the story of "Annette," with whom many of our eastern Locals are more or less familiar.

Whatever fiction and still stranger truth may be related in the following article may be readily attested by Bro. Chas. Keaveney, our international representative, who fully recognizes her capabilities and sterling qualities:

"ANNETTE"

'Way back in the days when an automobile was still a wondrous invention,
A bus was created, a flivver of course, that attracted widespread attention.

Her lines were perfection, her width and her length,

Her engine a powerhouse, throbbing with strength.

Her springs were resilient, her chassis was trim,

While pneumatic tires surmounted each rim.
All parts were selected with careful detail
That mechanical troubles should never prevail.

Resplendent in paint and gleaming with brass,

She presented a picture no car could surpass.
The reason you ask, why this wonderful car
Was so exclusive—more than other cars are.
But the reason, I'm sure, you'll agree, is quite plain,

'Twas a special order from So. Portland,
Maine,

By Philip V. Libby, mechanical genius, an arrogant cuss,

Who realized not yet what a wonderful bus
He possessed, till it soon came to pass,
She'd do forty odd miles on a gallon of gas.

While her speed was terrific, she'd soon show
her heels
To the best of all cars that rolled on four
wheels.
She became his obsession, his pride and his
pet
And for sake of his sweetheart, was christened
"Annette."
As Annette she grew famous, near, wide and
far,
For never was a flivver comparing to her.
But the stories Annette could relate, if inclined,
Would ruin the peace of an untroubled mind.
As years rolled on Annette became
More loyal than her for whom she was
named.
But the best of friends must part, so they
say,
And Phil and Annette came at last to this
day
When Philip, for reasons as yet untold,
Announced that Annette was about to be
sold.
No advertising needs Annette, her record is
enough,
For all the heights that she attained, are
reached by sterner stuff.
Now, Joe Weaver, our business agent, quick
to sense
What a wonderful asset such a transfer pre-
sents,
At once closed the deal, put the bargain on
ice,
Nor haggled o'er tires, equipment or price.
With disguises adopted from time to time
Annette somewhat shed her original lines.
The tires replaced many times through the
years
But the engine remains, the parts, drive
and gears.
Her top is as modern as art can invent,
The hood, body, mudguards, show never a
dent.
She serves Joe most loyally, faithful at
heart,
Never wandering astray, never failing to
start.
Just a lift on the crank and she bursts into
song;
Joe never gets under, for nothing goes
wrong.
Annette is in her element and Joe her guid-
ing star,
For now she's on a Union job, a loyal Union
car.
She'll be today in Bangor, Me., next she's
in New York;
To soon show up in Providence, still run-
ning like a clock.
Her spirit just as willing as it was long
years ago,
An even break with Goddess Luck and she'll
play the string clear through.

Yours fraternally,
M. M. MCKENNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 642, MERIDEN, CONN.

Editor:

We approach the end of the year with no small feeling of fair satisfaction in what we have accomplished to date; and a determination to keep steadily going forward. The question arises, How are you going to do it? Of course every member wants things to be better, at least we hope they do, but too many are all too willing to let somebody else do the getting and they will take care of the taking end. Success does not become a permanent part of any organization whose members suffer from the habit of shirking a fair share of work, and we have plenty of them for our size.

The annual election of officers will take place shortly and none of our members need stay away from the meeting for fear that they will not have a fair chance of landing one of the many offices and delegates' jobs that are to be filled. Neither need they stay away after the election is over. The best jobs are open for applicants. Of course the wage scale is settled for a year and with the increase granted no doubt some of the boys will be trying to see if two can't live as cheaply as one, but they will soon find out it can't be done.

Strange how some members have the idea in their bonnets that all that is necessary is to pay dues and neglect to take part in the various activities of the Local. The C. L.



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U. is preparing to carry out an organizing campaign and there are approximately 1,500 men eligible to become members of the I. B. in this city and Local 642 is represented in the C. L. U. by one member. Not that more could not be there, but they don't go. We fare a bit better in the demoralized Building Trades Council by generally getting two out of a possible eight. Some offer the excuse that there is nothing accomplished but it is certain that staying away will never do any good. I have little sympathy for those "birds" that are there with bells on when the going is good and results are self-evident and in reverses desert their co-delegates. The way some of our members act in this matter one would think they were made of jelly or some other soft stuff without any backbone or manly principle in them at all. The harder the task the more determined to overcome it is what we want. I hope that our members will give a better account of themselves this coming year than they have in the past. Let each one of you shoulder your share of the work and carry it out with a desire to accomplish your purpose, regardless of the obstacles in the way, constantly striving to make the local stronger, more active and better respected, not only by the other trades, but by those who would destroy it if they could. No member of this local can honestly deny they receive benefits from it.

Since 1917 the local has increased the wage scale alone from 45 cents per hour to 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents for journeymen. The recent increase based on 40 hours a week for 40 weeks nets each one an increase of \$100. Now what stock or bonds can you get for \$38 that will give you a dividend of \$100 for eight months, or what bank can you put 38 dollars into and get back a like amount? Hope you note that on top of this you are protected by the insurance policy. You get 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour more than the fellow that don't belong and you get double time for overtime and he don't. I doubt if any member believes he would have been given the increase anyway even if there was no local here or that he would have the other working conditions he now enjoys. There was a time when we trailed behind every other electrical local in this State, but it is not so today. It was also true there was a time when we trailed all other building trades crafts in this city, but that also is no more. Bear in mind, that in the matter of working conditions you trail none, not even the lordly bricklayer.

All we are asking you to do is your part, so that we can not only maintain our position, but develop into the most respected and powerful local in the city. It can be done and will be done when you knuckle down to do it.

Here is hoping that next December will see Local No. 642 enlivened by a larger anxiety of its members to do more than their share to make No. 642 the best organization in the city.

Hoping that each office will have more than one candidate, I am,
Fraternally,
H. A. G. G.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEX.

Editor:

I want to take this method of informing all members about the true conditions which exist and around the city of Houston. We are in receipt of many letters from members over the entire country, saying that they have been informed that work was plentiful and men were scarce around here. While it is true that we have a number of good size jobs, we have more men than we can keep employed at the present time.

We have some of the best plant men to be found anywhere who are not getting in as much time as men of their ability deserve to have. Any members who are thinking of making a change should first get in touch with the business manager or secretary and get the real truth about conditions in the Local. Traveling members are always welcome in this Local and we have never turned a member down when there was a chance to give him a lift, but misinformed brothers often come just when we have an over supply of men on the loafing list. Our idea is that the system the International Office is now using to get the information about working conditions in different parts of the country is a good one and each secretary should be prompt in supplying this information. Should we need more men we will promptly notify the International Office.

S. R. SMITH,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Well, here I am again to keep my word with the boys for the December issue. My stories pleased Brother "Sop" Tetlow very much. He was tickled to the point of death.

I have quite a lot to say, so it is going to take up some room. To start with, Brother Teeters and a couple of the grunts at the city went on a hunting trip up Ontario and Mongo way, but had a very bad week; only got 48 rabbits. Brother Teeters says "never again to Mongo, Brown County, where there are wildcats, skunks, 'possum, coon—and bears—so he can get a little excitement and some tough fights."

Well, brothers, I believe the mystery of Brother Bickle's blanket has been solved. The blanket was seen thrown over the hood of a Star "Bronco" in Ashley-Hudson, about a month ago, and the car was traced to the owner and he was found to be none other than Brother "Humpy" Fleming, whose home is in Hudson, where he has a beautiful homestead, a sweet little wife, a fence running around the house and five acres of good weed ground.

Brother Baker, Brother "Sop" Tetlow and myself went on our vacation, just getting back. I may just as well tell you the truth from the start. We arrived at the lake on Sunday noon, put the boats in the water and set the Evenrude motor on the boat, but could not get the engine started. So Brother Baker suggested we bring the motor inside and we would give it a going over. I unfastened it while "Sop" held the boat and while trying to get it to shore I fell in the lake. It was just eleven o'clock. "Sop" stands on the bank with his mouth open like he was trying to catch flies. He must have figured on letting me drown, but I planned differently and walked out. It took me all night to get dried out, and on Monday morning we went duck hunting and I got the only one that was gotten all week. That made up for getting wet.

We got 72 rabbits, all told, in our week, but old "Sop" takes the weenie—he shot and killed a quail for a wild goose. Took it home and cleaned, fried and ate it for a goose. He didn't know the difference until Brother Baker told him it was a quail. Brother "Sop" Tetlow was born and raised in Missouri on corn-meal and corn-cobs, so that practically overcomes his not knowing the difference between the birds. All he had ever seen before in the bird line were crows—scare crows—and jay birds. His mistake came about in this way: Brother Deel told him about all he would see at the lake was geese, so he thought it was a gosling. He had two bites and was well satisfied.

All the brothers of No. 723 are very surprised at Brother Tony Miller losing his insurance when he was in the \$1,000 class.

We understand he was notified but didn't hear it. It is too bad anyway, as Brother Miller was a good Brother and loyal to No. 723.

We put on a few smokers and got a few more of the boys up to meeting, but they don't attend as they should. Let's get together and get more of the boys up to the meetings so we can talk it over more seriously.

Work is starting to slack up here a little, but we hope it won't be so all the boys cannot stay at work.

We had organized what you call a (crap picking) union at the city barn. Brother Queeter's driver, "Smeary" Smith, was president. Brother "Slickfingers" Longstaff was vice president. Brother "Grabby" Morrow was treasurer. Brother "Sticky" Bickel was business agent. Brother "Snatch-it" Afferle was secretary. Brother "Hattie" Teeters, "Lefty" Wright, "Crackem" Lots, "Breakemin" Lorraine, "Jewelry" Story (he was always fond of watch fobs is the reason we called him "Jewelry"), "Stink" Ben Dure, "Killem" Dauson, "Sawen" Hadley, "Just Took a Planer" Donahue, and "I'll Get It for You" Stout are all "ornery" members. That concluded our union. While I was on my vacation something took place. All the officers resigned and you can't locate one member. I haven't found out the trouble, but am working on it. Will tell you later if I find out.

I guess this will be about all until next year. Hoping you all enjoy my line of gab, especially "Sop," I will close.

Yours in Unionism,

"SPEED" LOTZ,
Press Secretary.

THE VOICE OF TOIL

I heard men saying: Leave hope and praying,
All days shall be as all have been;
To-day and to-morrow bring fear and sorrow,
The never-ending toil between.

When earth was younger 'mid toil and hunger,
In hope we strove and our hands were strong;
Then great men led us, with words they fed us,
And bade us right the earthly wrong.

Go read in story their deeds and glory,
Their names amidst the nameless dead;
Turn them from lying to us slow-dying
In that good world to which they led;

Where faster and faster our iron master,
The thing we made, for ever drives,
Bids us grind treasure and fashion pleasure
For other hopes and other lives.

Where home is a hovel and dull we grovel,
Forgetting that the world is fair;
Where no babe we cherish, lest its very soul
perish;
Where mirth is crime and love a snare.

Who now shall lead us? what god shall heed us
As we lie in the hell our hands have won?
For us are no rulers but fools and befoolers,
The great are fallen, the wise men gone.

I hear men saying: Leave tears and praying,
The sharp knife heedeth not the sheep;
Are we not stronger than the rich and the
wronger
When day breaks over dreams and sleep?

Come, shoulder to shoulder, ere the world grows
older!
Help lies in nought but thee and me
Hope is before us—the long years that bore us
Bore leaders more than men may be.

Let dead hearts tarry and trade and marry,
And trembling nurse their dreams of mirth,
While we the living our lives are giving
To bring the bright new world to birth.

Come, shoulder to shoulder, ere the world grows
older!
The Cause spreads over land and sea;
Now the world shaketh and fear awaketh,
And joy at last for thee and me.

—WILLIAM MORRIS.



COOPERATIVE NEWS



RUSSIAN COOPERATORS CELEBRATE QUARTER OF CENTURY OF SERVICE

Twenty-five years of service under the most difficult conditions ever faced by any cooperative movement—this is the great achievement celebrated with justifiable pride on November 30 by the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies—known as the "Centrosoyus."

Russia's cooperative movement is the one invaluable institution rescued from the despotism of the overthrown monarchy. It was born amid the most unhealthy and antagonistic atmosphere, progressed despite the repression of the czarist government, survived the most cataclysmic war the world has ever witnessed, and withstood the severe hardships of the revolution and the iron blockade of the Allies. It is today the outstanding factor in the commercial and industrial life of Russia and ranks next to the top in strength in the international cooperative movement.

Russia's first cooperative was organized in 1865, almost sixty years ago. For the next ten years growth was practically unhindered. Then the wily authorities awoke to the realization of the potential power of these struggling societies. "Administrations measures" soon suppressed the infant movement. From 1875 until the Centrosoyus was organized in 1898, the movement wavered between government suppression and prosperity.

With the organization of the Centrosoyus, cooperation was once for all firmly established. It made possible the better organization and concentration of activities, affording the enormous advantages in the purchase and sale of everyday necessities to impoverished peasants and factory workers.

The economic crisis created by the great war caused the czar's government to undergo a change of heart toward the Russian

cooperatives. In order to handle foodstuffs and supplies efficiently, it placed heavy responsibilities on the shoulders of the cooperative organizations. The ability with which these duties were accomplished brought a turning point in the history of the cooperative movement. When the czar's government was overthrown, the provisional government entrusted the cooperatives with the regulation of the entire food supply of the country.

As President Harding stated in his final message to Congress, the outstanding stable economic factor in Russia today is this remarkable cooperative organization. Throughout the upheaval of revolution and the difficult period of reconstruction, it ministered unceasingly to supply the necessities of life for the people. Because it existed for service and not for profit, the Soviet Government did not suppress it, but rather adopted some of its machinery for the production and distribution of goods. Since the inauguration of the New Economic Policy permitting joint enterprise of state and private individuals the Russian cooperative movement has gained tremendous power. In the first six months of this year the Moscow head office of the Centrosoyus alone did a business of 55 million gold rubles, \$27,520,000. Russian co-operation has grown 22 1-2 times larger under the Soviet Republic than under the czarist regime.

The twenty-fifth anniversary celebrates more than the material progress of a great institution. It is a recognition that the basic theory of the cooperative movement has triumphed—that the ideal of service is a practical ideal, that it can weather governmental suppression, wars, revolutions, and great economic disorder.

COOPERATIVE LAUNDRY BOOSTS BUSINESS

Terre Haute, renowned as the home of Eugene V. Debs, has won new fame within the past year for its successful operation of a great cooperative laundry.

Twenty per cent increase in business in one year is a record that few can match, says the All-American Cooperative Commission, which makes public the story of the Cooperative Laundry of Terre Haute. This month marks the close of the most successful period of the cooperative laundry. New machinery costing \$5,000 has been added to the extensive plant. The

plant is ready for an even greater success next year.

Terre Haute's cooperative laundry owes its existence to the progressive labor movement of that city. Organized workers in the State of Indiana spent approximately \$12,000 in their endeavor to bring about better wages and better working conditions for their mothers, sisters, and daughters who were working in the laundries of Terre Haute. Some improvement in conditions was won by the valiant strike of the women workers, but not content with the

compromise, the organized men and women workers started three big cooperative ventures. One of these is the laundry which has just completed its most prosperous year and which is now hailed as the greatest

achievement of the local labor movement.

Cooperation and the labor movement are supplementary; each aids the other in the mutual struggle for a happier and richer life for the common man and woman.

CANADIAN COOPERATIVES INCREASE SALES

Increased sales, dividends on purchases, and greater share capital,—this is the record which Canada's cooperative societies show for 1922, according to a report just sent the All-American Cooperative Commission.

Twelve retail consumers' cooperatives and one marketing cooperative reported their business for 1922 to the Cooperative Union of Canada. The retail store sales for last year aggregated \$2,166,196, as compared with \$1,990,764 for 1921. The co-operative marketing organization (the United Grain Growers) also did a distributive business of \$2,838,424, making the total sales of all the societies reporting more than \$5,000,000.

A total capital of over \$293,000 has been accumulated by the twelve retail cooperatives, an increase of \$84,000 for the year.

Nine of the societies report dividends on purchases ranging from 1 1-2 to 10 per cent. Ten of them made a net profit surplus during 1922 exceeding \$150,000, a gain of \$3,000 for the year. This net profit is equal to 58 per cent on the capital investment.

In addition to the cooperatives which send in their reports annually to the Cooperative Union, there are hundreds which are scattered all over the Dominion, working more or less independently of each other. Saskatchewan alone reports 321 cooperatives distributing and marketing over \$4,000,000 worth of goods. Statistics for other provinces are not available, but Canada can boast of many successful enterprises duplicating the profitable record of the twelve cooperatives reporting for 1922.

COOPERATORS DEVELOP NOVEL PLAN OF HOME BUILDING

Housing is one of the most pressing problems facing the impoverished and destitute people of Europe, yet cooperators comprise the only important group attempting to meet it with constructive plans. Germany has thousands of building guilds scattered throughout the nation. Great Britain has its cooperative building guilds, Switzerland has entire cooperative villages, and other countries have their credit and producers' cooperatives which provide cheap money and efficient service in the building of workers' houses.

Although the Austrian government is virtually bankrupt, Austrian cooperatives are solving the housing problem by a most successful plan. Cooperative building societies lease or purchase land, much of which is waste or forest, discarded camps or entrenchments, which they shape into

little cooperative communities centering around a cooperative garden of 20 or 30 acres of arable farm land. Each cottage built stands on 400 square metres of garden and has its own stables for goats and sheds for poultry, rabbits and pigs.

An average five-room cottage built during the past year cost about \$1,200. To this amount the Settlement Cooperative Society contributed 30 per cent in labor and money. Each settler contributes so much per month in money, and also a minimum of 2,000 hours of work in spare time, Saturday afternoons, and holidays. To assist the settlers the municipalities advance loans at 5 per cent to aid in the purchase of materials. More than 2,000 of these land settlement houses had been built by the end of last July in Vienna and the surrounding country.

COOPERATORS PLAN WORLD FAIR

Thirty million cooperators, representing more than 100,000,000 people, are planning a mammoth world's fair to be held from June 15 to September 15, in Ghent, Belgium. A vast program of exhibitions, athletic and dramatic activities, grand parades and entertainments on an unprecedented scale is being arranged for the benefit of the millions who will have a chance to see the sweep and variety of the world's cooperative movement.

The Ghent fair is the first world's cooperative exhibition. It marks a milepost in the international cooperative movement, which is concerned not only with bettering international economic conditions, but also laying a firm foundation for world peace.

The beautiful halls and gardens in which were held the world's fair in 1913 have been acquired by the Belgian cooperators from the city of Ghent for the cooperative

exhibition. Thirty thousand square metres of covered area will be used by the exhibits of the various cooperative consumers' societies, agricultural and industrial productive cooperatives and credit and insurance societies which will represent every important country of the world. Besides showing the achievements of cooperation, the fair will be a world market for producers' and consumers' societies, so that

visitors will be able to purchase the many cooperative products on exhibit.

It is expected that American cooperators will be represented at the Ghent Fair by the All-American Cooperative Commission, the national organization which has been an important factor in the extensive development of cooperative banks and producers' cooperatives, and the Cooperative League, representing a number of consumers' societies.

CANADIAN COOPERATIVES HAVE BIG YEAR

Famous for its sunshine and sheep, its beautiful lakes and far-stretching fields of waving wheat, Saskatchewan is fast gaining fame as the greatest cooperative province of Canada. Cooperation in Saskatchewan is a very live movement, judging by the large and increasing business conducted by a loyal group of 16,000 workers and farmers, scattered over a territory almost as large as Texas.

Last year 321 cooperatives made reports to the provincial Department of Agriculture, says the All American Cooperative Commission, showing a total turnover in cooperative distribution and marketing of well over \$4,000,000. The net surplus for the year amounted to \$111,000. On a capital investment of \$504,570 this represents a return of 22 per cent for the year. Incomplete reports for 1923 show an even greater business for the current year.

Many of the Saskatchewan cooperatives are purchasing groups that have no permanently employed staff or commercial home, but purchase carload lots of special commodities. A number of cooperatives also do a large and varied business, have their own stores and warehouses, and are connected with the Co-

operative Union of Canada in furthering the cooperative movement.

Special legislation permitted the organization of several of the largest cooperatives now operating which own extensive cooperative stock-yards at Moose Jaw and Prince Albert. The Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, Ltd., operates 25 creameries and six large ice cream plants throughout the province, and has established cold storage facilities in the larger centers. It is now engaged in the purchase of eggs on a cooperative basis. It also distributes about 70 per cent of the milk and cream used in the city of Regina. The Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company made a net surplus last year of \$463,000 on the operation of 332 grain elevators, which marketed a total of 37,335,000 bushels of grain cooperatively for the farmers. A cooperative hail insurance company did a business of \$1,191,240 last year.

Scarcely a variety of farmers' or consumers' cooperative is lacking in the thriving Saskatchewan movement. Already the province has won front rank among its sisters in the Dominion of Canada, and has set high standards of efficiency and service for American agricultural states to follow.

WHEN YOU KNOW A FELLOW.

When you get to know a fellow, know his joys and know his cares.
When you've come to understand him and the burdens that he bears,
When you've learned the fight he's making and the troubles in his way,
Then you find that he is different than you thought him yesterday.
You find his faults are trivial and there's not so much to blame,
In the brother that you jeered at when you only knew his name.

You are quick to see the blemish in the distant neighbor's style,
You can point to all his errors and may sneer at him the while,
And your prejudices fatten and your hates more violent grow.
As you talk about the failures of the man you do not know,
But when drawn a little closer and your hands and shoulders touch,
You find the traits you hated really don't amount to much.

When you get to know a fellow, know his every mood and whim,
You begin to find the texture of the splendid side of him;
You begin to understand him and you cease to scoff and sneer,
For with understanding always prejudices disappear.
You begin to find his virtues and his faults you cease to tell,
For you seldom hate a fellow when you know him very well.

When next you start in sneering and your phrases turn to blame,
Know more of him you censure than his business and his name;
For it's likely that acquaintance would your prejudice dispel,
And you'd really come to like him if you knew him very well.
When you get to know a fellow and you understand his ways,
Then his faults won't really matter, for you'll find a lot to praise.

MISCELLANEOUS

SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 3

By GEO. W. WOOMER.

BEIEVING that all of our locals would be interested in the legal action instituted by System Federation No. 90, against the Pennsylvania Railroad, we are setting out as briefly as possible, all of the matters involved in that action.

The history of the many circumstances leading up to this action is very well known to our members. Without going into detail, it may be summed up by stating that the well known attitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad towards Labor Organizations, particularly those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is the direct cause of the present situation. It has at all times, tried to arrogate to itself the right to say which kind of organization should exist among its employees, and how they should be represented; regardless of any provisions of law, or decisions of bodies authorized by law to deal with such matters.

It is hoped, through this action, to secure a definite understanding of just what the act holds for the employees. It will also determine if the railroads are beyond the law and can apply such sections as benefit them, and ignore the sections which do not meet with their approval. The action is being brought to recover for all employees, that to which the law says they are entitled, and which the Pennsylvania Railroad has denied them, through illegal methods.

The complainants in the case are the officers and Executive Council of System Federation No. 90, for the Organization, and as individuals, also certain other individuals who are part of one of the following classes of employees:

A. Those employees who had been laid off in a reduction in force, and when called back to work after July 1, 1921, refused to sign an acceptance of the illegal conditions established through the so-called committees, and were therefore discharged from the service of the railroad.

B. Those employees who were working at the time the railroad put into effect the illegal conditions, and who were discharged upon their refusal to sign an acceptance of such illegal conditions.

C. Those employees who signed an acceptance of the illegal conditions under duress, as a requirement for re-employment, or, of remaining in the employ of the railroad.

D. Those employees who suspended work July 1, 1922, in accordance with action taken

on vote submitted in October, 1921, which was, to suspend work if the railroad refused to comply with Decision No. 218 of the United States Railroad Labor Board.

E. Those employees who declined to avail themselves of the opportunity to suspend work and continued working for the railroad.

F. Those employees who were working for the railroad between July 1, 1921, and July 1, 1922, and whose compensation was less than that to which they were entitled under decisions of the Labor Board.

G. Those officers and representatives of the various organizations who were illegally discharged as a result of the railroad's actions.

The Pennsylvania Railroad accepted System Federation No. 90 as the duly authorized representative of the shop craft employees during Federal control, and continued that recognition afterwards. The placing of the National Agreement in effect constituted an agreement between the Pennsylvania Railroad and System Federation No. 90. Decision No. 2 of the Railroad Labor Board continued the National Agreement in full force and effect. The Pennsylvania Railroad and System Federation No. 90 were parties to that decision, and it was accepted by both and put into effect, thereby continuing contractual relations between them.

Decision No. 119 of the Railroad Labor Board ordered conferences to be held and an attempt be made to agree on rules in dispute, which was the entire National Agreement, and which dispute was before the Board because of a disagreement between System Federation No. 90 and the Pennsylvania Railroad. As the agreement was between System Federation No. 90 and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and as they were parties to the case before the Board, which was referred back by Decision No. 119, there certainly could not have been any question regarding who was to confer and attempt to agree on rules, to replace the National Agreement.

In connection with these facts, we quote Section 301 of the Transportation Act, as follows:

"Sec. 301. It SHALL be the duty of all carriers and their officers, employees, and agents to exert every reasonable effort and adopt every available means to avoid any interruption to the operation of any carrier growing out of any dispute between the carrier and the employees or subordinate officials thereof. All

such disputes SHALL be considered and, if possible, decided in conference between representatives designated and authorized so to confer by the carriers, or the employees or subordinate officials thereof, directly interested in the dispute. If any dispute is not decided in such conference, it SHALL be referred by the parties thereto to the board which under the provisions of this title is authorized to hear and decide such dispute."

The Pennsylvania Railroad refused to consider the dispute as required by law; neither would they refer the dispute to the Labor Board, as the law says, SHALL be done. These flagrant violations of the very plain language of the law should be sufficient without the many other conditions involved, to secure the relief we are asking for in this action.

In preparing for and instituting this action we were not unmindful of the oft' repeated statements of the American Federation of Labor to refrain from recognizing in any way the injunction in labor disputes. We believe, however, that the many precedents established by the employers securing injunctions for any and all kind of complaints, both real and fancied, gave us every license to appeal for the same relief from the very flagrant violations of the law by the railroad. This action seemingly being the only method open to secure the justice we have so long been denied.

According to "The Labor Injunction" by John P. Frey, Editor of the Moulders Journal, the Chancellors Court or Equity Court was brought into this country along with other legal machinery from England. Its original purpose was to protect property rights where there was no common law to apply and was particularly to look after the rights of poor people who could not oppose the wealthy and influential property holders. How far the Equity Court has gotten away from that purpose is well known to all, especially those members of labor organizations who have been forced to strike to uphold their rights and find the Equity Court being used to make their efforts useless. The first injunction in a labor dispute in this country was issued in 1888. Since that time there has been a continual stream of them until now there can be found precedent for any manner of case imaginable. The employees and their organizations until very recently have contented themselves with condemning the injunction and the injustices brought about by its use, however, that has not reduced the number of injunctions and if anything we find them increasing and becoming more drastic. Therefore, some of us believe it is time to determine, by direct appeal to these same courts, if the original purpose of the courts has been submerged, or if injunctions can be secured against employers as well as employees.

Briefly the injunction prayed for in the suit instituted by System Federation No. 90 would restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, its officials, their attorneys, agents, servants, associates, employees and all persons acting in aid of or in conjunction with them, from

A. Continuing to enforce wages and conditions below those in effect June 30, 1922; from continuing piece work; from enforcing Rump Agreements.

B. From recognizing the Rump Committees and making agreements with them regarding wages and working agreements.

C. From participating in the Joint Regional Committees; from paying any Rump Committeemen or paying for the publication of Rump Agreements or by-laws.

D. From dividing the system into electoral regions; from controlling designation of representatives; from participating in the conduct of elections or printing, distributing or paying for the printing or distributing of ballots, except as authorized by the Labor Board.

E. From refusing to recognize and conferring with System Federation No. 90 as representing shop employees and from refusing to refer disagreed questions to the Labor Board; also a mandatory injunction ordering the railroad, its officers and representatives to meet and consider wages and working conditions with System Federation No. 90.

F. That the Rump Committee be enjoined from posing as representatives and from conferring or agreeing with the railroad on wages and working conditions; from representing employees before the Labor Board; from accepting money from the railroad as representatives, and from hindering the employees in the free exercise of their rights to select their own representatives in accordance with the Transportation Act.

Our complaint is based upon the railroads' violation of the Transportation Act and their refusal to recognize the decisions of the Labor Board on procedure which have been upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court. When the shop craft employees struck against decisions of the Board we found the Attorney General of the United States demanding an injunction that if applied literally would have made virtual slaves out of the employees. He was very desirous of telling the whole world that they would use the entire force of the Government to uphold the Labor Board and enforce the open shop. Although he and all others in similar positions have been aware of the very flagrant violations of the laws of the railroads, particularly the Pennsylvania, they have taken no steps to enforce them to obey the laws.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1923

The number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in existence at some time or other during the month of October was three less than in September. The time loss for October was greater than in October, 1922, being 55,994 working days as compared with 54,758 working days lost in the corresponding month of the previous year.

| Date | No. of disputes | No. of employees involved | Time loss in working days |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Oct., 1923..... | 14 | 2,497 | 55,994 |
| Sept., 1923..... | 17 | 1,844 | 35,237 |
| Oct., 1922..... | 18 | 3,240 | 54,758 |

Twelve disputes involving 912 work-people were carried over from September. One of the disputes commencing during October terminated during the month. At the end of October, therefore, there were on record 13 strikes, photo engravers, Montreal; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors, Montreal; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver; motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls; longshoremen along the Miramichi River, N. B., and longshoremen at Vancouver.

One strike listed in the statistical table was reported as terminated prior to October and had not previously been so reported in the earlier issues of the Labour Gazette.

The one strike which terminated during October resulted in favor of the employees. Of the two disputes commencing during the month one was against the discharge of employees and the other for increased wages and alteration in working conditions.

The record of the department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration or less, and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the department and the figures are given in the annual review.

The following notes give information in regard to certain disputes additional to that shown in the tabular statement.

Printing Trades in Ten Cities

The strike of printing trades in job offices in various cities, which began in the spring and early summer of 1921, for the

44-hour week, was still in progress in ten cities and involved 655 employees with a time loss of 17,685 working days.

Coal Miners, Mercoal, Alta.

On October 20, a strike of 30 coal miners occurred at Mercoal against the dismissal of two employees. It is reported that negotiations having been carried on, the men were reinstated and work was resumed on October 31.

Longshoremen, Vancouver and Other Ports in British Columbia

A strike of 1,555 longshoremen in the employ of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia occurred on October 9, for increased wages and alterations in working conditions, the agreement having expired on October 7. Negotiations were carried on but without result. The ports of Victoria, New Westminster, Chemainus and Alberni were involved. It was reported that on October 15, the port at Prince Rupert became involved but that conditions there were about normal at the end of the month. At the end of October the strike remained unsettled at the other British Columbia ports.

Cooperation in the British Isles in 1922

Statistics of cooperation in Great Britain and Ireland in 1922 compiled by the Co-operative Union show that at the end of the year there were 1,321 retail distribution societies, being 31 fewer than at the end of 1921. Nineteen had gone out of existence and twelve had amalgamated with other societies. There was a total membership of 4,619,162 at the end of the year as compared with 4,548,557, the heaviest decreases being in the western and Irish sections. Share capital amounted to £73,071,598, being £1,747,204 less than at the end of 1921. The reserve funds of these societies amounted to £4,942,574, a decrease of £261,700. The total net profits amounted to £10,671,230 or £3,582,441 less than for the previous year. The productive societies increased by three. Their share capital which amounted to £1,586,487 showed an increase of £57,285, their loan capital amounting to £1,352,299 decreased by £10,243 while this trade was reduced by £1,262,510, amounting to £5,318,077 in 1922. The membership of the Irish Wholesale Society remained stationary, but there was a slight reduction in the membership of the Co-operative Wholesale Society and in the Scottish Wholesale Society. The distributive trade of the Co-operative Wholesale Society was £65,904,812 a decrease of £16,036,870, and of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society £17,009,251, a decrease of £5,081,907. These two societies show decreases in the total value of their productions and in the ratio of their productions

to their distributive trade, but in proportion to the sales of the retail societies there was a slight increase of .03 per cent for the societies combined. The total number of employees in all societies was 183,195 or 4.05 per cent of the membership. Of these 41.25 per cent were engaged in production and 58.75 in distribution, the total wage bill being £25,586,278.

Fishermen's Cooperation in Quebec

Cooperative societies of fishermen have been organized at L'Anse aux Gascons and Newport, Quebec, under the act passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature (1922, second session, chapter 36) to assist the development of the fisheries of the Province. The act created a Maritime Fisheries Bureau as a branch of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, the superintendent of the bureau being charged among other duties to see to the creation of fishermen's co-operative associations, their organization and opera-

tion; to supervise the preparation and inspection of fish and to furnish fishermen and fishermen's cooperative associations with all the necessary information for the preparing, keeping, transporting and placing of fish on the markets. The purpose of the new cooperative societies is to render their members independent of companies in regard to the prices obtained for fish and the cost of supplies. They are authorized to purchase rigging, boats and all articles necessary or useful to fishermen, to buy, sell, transform, transport and place fish on the market, to erect storage and other buildings required, and to establish canneries. No member may have more than 100 shares, the value of each share being \$10, and each shareholder may have only one vote at meetings of the association. After providing for a reserve fund dividends up to six per cent may be paid on capital, the remainder of the profits being divided among the members in proportion to their dealings with the association.

LABOR SMALL PER CENT OF BUILDING COST

A straight reduction of 50 per cent in the wages of labor employed on an average house that costs \$5,000 to construct would result in a saving of only \$650.

That is the answer of the United States Department of Commerce to charges circulated freely by those "higher up" in the building industry, that "exorbitant" wages entering into the cost of construction are responsible for the high prices that are making "tenants" instead of "home owners" out of people of moderate means.

Dr. John M. Fries, chief of the division of building and housing of the Department of Commerce, after a careful survey of building conditions all over the United States, gives it as his opinion that labor charges account for only 26 per cent of the construction cost of the average house.

The other costs he divides as follows: Building material 29.3 per cent; land, 19 per cent; contractor, 12.6 per cent; financing, 6.7 per cent; architect and real estate fees, 6.4 per cent.

These figures show that it is not generally possible to blame one single factor, such as labor costs, for high prices of houses," Dr. Fries explained. He contended that "while the daily wage of building tradesmen might seem high to a man employed all the year, they are not necessarily high when the seasonal character of the employment is considered."

\$1,300 Labor Cost in \$5,000 House

Taking \$5,000 as an estimated cost of constructing an average moderate priced home before it is put on the market for sale, the actual labor cost entering into the construction, on a basis of 26 per cent, represents \$1,300 of the whole. The cost of

materials, at 29.3 per cent would be \$1,465, making a total for both of \$2,765.

Add to this the sum of \$950 representing the cost of the land, if unimproved, and the combined three factors of construction costs would amount to \$3,715. That would leave \$1,285 for the average "overhead" charges. Incidentally, this "overhead" to take care of the contractor's profits, financing and fees is only \$15 below the total labor costs and offers a plausible reason for the high cost of building.

What the purchaser must pay for this house, constructed at a cost of \$5,000, is altogether a different matter. The Department of Commerce has no available figures as to the actual cost to the buyer, since the selling price would depend largely on the location of the house and the prevailing market at the time of selling.

It is clear, however, that this \$1,285 is passed on to the purchaser who must pay in addition for the dealer's profits on the sale and often plus the 3 or 4 per cent commission fee of the agent through whom he buys. If the selling price is \$6,000, a very conservative estimate for a residence costing \$5,000 to erect, the actual "overhead" above the cost of labor, material and land which the purchaser must meet out of his own pocket would be \$2,285.

Public is Fooled by Misstatements

With every advance in wages to building tradesmen the public is led to believe that the advance necessitates a corresponding increase all along the scale. For instance, a 10 per cent advance in wages, according to this theory, would add \$500 to the cost of a \$5,000 house.

In reality, it represents an insignificant

item of the whole cost, \$130 to be exact, just as the recent advance in wages to steel workers added merely a few cents to the cost of producing a ton of steel. An increase of 50 per cent in the wages of labor employed on the house in question

would actually represent \$650, or just 11 per cent of the total cost of construction and a decrease in the same proportion would simply work the other way around.—Painter and Decorator.

BIG BUSINESS PLAYS NO FAVORITES IN ITS VICIOUS PUBLICITY ATTACKS

In its weekly "Information Service," the research department of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ protests against misleading publicity by business journals and employers' publications.

The church men declare that "some recent extraordinary cases of misrepresentation warrant a brief statement on the subject."

Several instances of this misleading publicity are quoted. They are along the lines of conscienceless propagandists who misrepresent the trade union movement, and who are employed by special interests and big business. It is the old policy of attacking any one who is not reactionary to the core, and who has a progressive outlook.

"Perhaps the most serious case," says the research department, "was the publication in a journal, well known in the coal trade, of a fictitious 'statement' purporting to issue from the director of the research

department concerning a formal investigation which, it was alleged, the department was about to make in the coal industry. A full list of the 'investigating committee' accompanied the announcement, including a number of persons who were considered to hold radical views.

"The 'statement' was obtained by piecing together a few remarks made by the director of research department in response to an insistent long distance telephone call, which were printed in spite of his expressed declination to make a statement for the reason that no such investigation was planned. The list of investigators were manufactured in toto. This announcement was copied by at least one financial journal in a middle western city, which was, apparently, quite innocently misled by it. How far the story went it is impossible to say."

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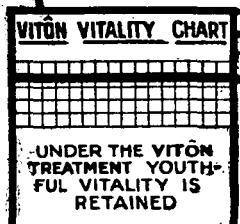
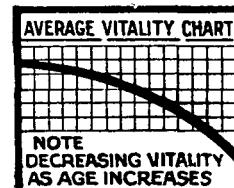
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Remarkable—almost startling results have been achieved by that latest discovery of medical science, the Viton Treatment. If you have suffered from nerve weakness, sleeplessness, sick headaches, indigestion, dizziness, poor appetite, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, that constant tired, worn out feeling, loss of flesh, bodily strength, and sexual power, and many similar difficulties, Viton offers you in exchange renewed strength and youthful vigor, steady nerves, good circulation and appetite, and the zest for active living that only those of undeniable good health can enjoy.

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Don't send a penny Just drop us a post card, telling us that you would like to try Viton. We will immediately send you in a plain wrapper our special 30 day Viton Demonstration Treatment. Try the treatment for 20 days entirely at our expense and if at the end of this time you are materially benefited send us \$2. But if you are not satisfied merely return the balance of the treatment and you won't owe us a penny.



THE VIVANT LABORATORIES, 5835-37E W. 22nd STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL LABOR PROGRAM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

A deputation representing the British Columbia executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, shortly after opening the provincial legislature, laid before the British Columbia Government a program of proposed labor legislation. The Government was asked to take steps to give effect to the 8-hour day law and to make it applicable to all industries in the Province; to abolish the poll tax; to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act in several particulars; to provide for insurance against unemployment; to require a medical examination of all persons engaged in the preparation of food for public consumption; to support the barbers' licensing bill now before the legislature; to establish the two-platoon system for firemen; to establish minimum wages for boys; to

provide for the posting of fair wage rates in the employment offices; to secure full civic rights for all workers residing in company towns; and to have school text books printed at the Government printing office.

The proposed amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were, that the amount of compensation be raised from 62 1-2 per cent to 75 per cent of the average former earnings or of the difference in earning power of the injured worker before and after the accident; that there should be a medical board of appeal; that cases of hernia and strain should be specially dealt with; that the act should be broadened to cover cases of sickness due to occupation, and its scope enlarged to include casual laborers.

MADE-TO-ORDER PUBLIC OPINION IS TRACED TO SPECIAL INTERESTS

Public opinion throughout the world is largely "a manufactured article—the output of propaganda factories," said United States Senator Wheeler, of Montana, in a speech in New York City. If the public wants the truth they must pay for it, and not depend on special interests, he said.

The lawmaker declared that the day of the great personal editor is gone, and that with very few notable exceptions the magazines and newspapers are "either owned outright by the great industrial and financial interests or controlled through the advertising patronage."

"This is not a criticism of the publishing business, but an indictment of the system," said Senator Wheeler. "The publication of newspapers and magazines is a business

and is run as other business is run—for profit. This profit may be secured from general advertising patronage or it may come from some economic advantage secured through the control of public opinion.

"I think I am justified in asserting that the greatest menace to the peace and prosperity of the nations today is the flood of propaganda that fills the public press and distorts public opinion.

"As long as the public expects to get a daily paper for 2 cents or for 5 cents, the public will get just what the interests that put up the money want to give.

"If the public wants a newspaper or magazine to give it the truth it must pay for it."

WHAT A. F. OF L. DID AT PORTLAND

Here are the important decisions and actions of the American Federation of Labor convention, held in Portland, Ore.:

Declaration for determined, conscious crusade for industrial democracy.

Opposition to the Soviet tyranny and to communist propaganda in the United States.

Opposition to the Ku Klux Klan and the Fascisti.

Unseated William F. Dunne as a communist and representative of Moscow.

Directed intensification of national campaign to organize steel workers.

Directed national conference to inaugurate sweeping campaign to organize women wage earners.

Directed that assistance be given in organizing textile workers.

Demanded amendment to Constitution to prohibit child labor.

Demanded amendment to Constitution giving Congress power to re-enact laws declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court.

Directed greater effort than ever in coming national non-partisan political campaign and asked national and international unions to furnish generous financial support.

Denounced so-called amalgamation scheme and overwhelmingly defeated resolution introduced in its behalf.

Defeated resolutions calling for independent labor political party.

Reaffirmed demand for modification of Volstead Act.

Voted support to rehabilitation work of Veterans' Bureau.

Ordered investigation of I. W. W. and its relation to hostile employers and private detective agencies.

Directed that efforts be made to secure prohibition of use of injunction in industrial disputes in cases where no injunction would lie if no industrial dispute were in evidence.

Regarded labor banks as "helpful" and

"much nearer the people" than Wall Street, but not as a cure for industrial evils.

Pronounced in favor of continuing "friendly and cooperative" relations with American Legion.

Instructed Executive Council to present labor's demands to national political party convention for incorporation in party platforms. State federations are asked to take similar action in State political party conventions.

Called upon Federal Trades Commission to investigate practices of American Bell

Telephone Company and its "monopolistic control of the communicating industry."

Endorsed nation-wide campaign to organize office or "white collar" workers.

Directed Executive Council to call upon Federal Government to take steps to stop profiteering and reduce cost of living.

Instructed Executive Council to petition Congress for a constitutional amendment for the election of federal judges.

Selected El Paso, Texas, as the next convention city.

LABOR INJUNCTION EVIL MUST BE REMOVED

Increased agitation to curb the power of judges in contempt cases, because of the Craig incident in New York, will not affect the principle involved in the labor injunction.

The right to criticize courts is different from labor's demand that the use of the injunction be confined to its original purpose—protection of property and property rights when the plaintiff has no other remedy at law.

Labor holds that courts have no right to use their equity power (to issue injunctions) in times of strike, as this power cannot be used in personal relations.

In defense of this position labor points to the ancient rule governing the issuance of injunctions.

The rule is never violated by courts except when workers are involved in strikes.

Then the court becomes lawmaker, judge and executioner, but only applies this usurped power to workers.

If courts are compelled to grant jury trials in contempt cases, this does not weaken the court's power to issue labor injunctions.

Labor may be less subject to severe punishment before a jury—providing public passion is not aroused—but the court's power to issue labor injunctions remains unchallenged.

Wage workers oppose the labor injunction on principle, not because they fear any penalty an angry, usurping judge may inflict upon them.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Regular meeting of the International Executive Council was called to order August 7, 1923; Chairman F. J. McNulty presiding. Members present: M. J. Boyle, Geo. W. Whitford, E. Nothnagel, Frank Swor, F. L. Kelley, J. L. McBride, C. Oliver, M. P. Gordan.

Credentials to Conventions of I. B. E. W. and E. W. B. A. were checked up, and the Secretary was instructed to report on same to the Convention.

Moved and seconded, that the Chairman appoint the Audit Committee. Brothers McBride and Nothnagel appointed.

Request of Local Union No. 76 for a remission of their loan from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Moved and seconded, that the request be denied. (Motion carried.)

Request of Local Union No. 83 for financial assistance. Moved and seconded, that a remission of three months' per capita be granted. (Motion carried.)

Request of Local Union No. 83, through Delegate Wm. Edwards, for the removal of Representatives Greene and Rohde. Moved and seconded, that the request be referred to the I. P. for his action. (Motion carried.)

Request of Local Union No. 8, through Delegate Oliver Myers, for a continuation of the support of the I. O. on legal expenses, which will be incurred in appealing their injunction case to the Supreme Court. Moved and seconded, that the I. O. Officers be instructed to continue their support in Local Union No. 8's Court suit. (Motion carried.)

Request of Local Union No. 6, through Brother L. C. Grasser, that a list of members be restored to good standing which they had before their lockout of 1921.

Moved and seconded, that the request be referred to the I. P. and the I. S. for investigation, and where it is found that there are any members on the list who are entitled to be restored to good standing, the I. O. Officers are hereby instructed to do so; and where it is shown that there are those on the records who are not entitled to restoration of standing, their request be denied. (Motion carried.)

Request of Local Union No. 6 for payment of three weeks' difficulty benefits which they claim due them for the weeks ending August 10, 17 and 24, 1921. Moved and seconded, that request be denied, as the strike was illegal. (Motion carried.)

Report of Audit Committee read. Moved

and seconded, that report of Committee be adopted as read. (Motion carried.)

Brothers O'Neill and Silvey, of Locals 592 and 124, appeared and requested financial assistance in defense of their members who are on trial in Kansas. Moved and seconded, that the action of the I. O. in the case be endorsed, and that they be instructed not to obligate the Brotherhood further in the case. (Motion carried.)

Protest and appeal of Brother L. W. E. Kimbal, L. U. 103, concerning the election of Business Agent of L. U. No. 103, for which he was a defeated candidate, at the regular election of 1922, was received and he was given a hearing.

After careful consideration, and it appearing that subsequent to said regular election a special election was held for said office, at which Brother Kimbal was again a candidate and was defeated, and makes no complaint concerning said special election, it was de-

cided, that the question of the legality of the first regular election has become a mooted question, and that there is nothing for the Executive Council to decide; and that therefore the said protest and appeal of Brother Kimbal be disallowed.

Communication from M. J. Sullivan, with bill enclosed, received. After investigating it was moved and seconded, that the communication be answered, stating that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had paid M. J. Sullivan his salary and expenses in full up to and including the date his services terminated. (Motion carried.)

Request of Local Union No. 296 for three months' remission of per capita. Moved and seconded, that request be granted. (Motion carried.)

Meeting adjourned.

M. P. GORDAN,
Secretary.

THE JUDICIAL OLIGARCHY AGAIN

By J. M. BAER

Fortunately the judicial oligarchy, which in Fascisti style, has taken the government into its own hands, often extends its usurped power beyond the American labor movement.

Mere abuses of the laws of the land, such as gagging the labor leaders and labor press; the flagrant use of injunctions to prevent workers from carrying out their constitutional rights and other autocratic court procedure against organized workers do not raise the public's ire.

But when a politician's mouth is closed by a decree from a court and the politician is thrown into jail—THEN—the newspapers loudly cry for the right of "free speech."

Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal District Court of New York gave a 60-day sentence to Comptroller Charles L. Craig, of New York City, for criticising the judge's conduct in a receivership proceeding in which the people of New York had a vital interest.

The tyrannical power of our judicial authority has grown to such an extent that it has become the executive and legislative branches of our Government as well as the judicial branch—the latter being the only one for which it was originally intended.

Judge-made laws are becoming so numerous by decisions of the courts that Congress may as well "lock up shop" and go home. The little oligarchy of judges—mostly corporation lawyers—has become so powerful and has violated the spirit of our institutions so often that they not only make laws but become the judge, jury and executioner.

The people of the country should force a show-down. We will have to choose between government of a few appointed job holders and a government of representatives elected by the people. Our bet is that the voters will return to the good old-fashioned American Government founded by our forefathers.

DON'T YOU GO WRONG

What if some men oppress the weak
And some are churlish when they speak,
What if some lie and cheat and steal
And profit by some shady deal,
What if some false man fools the throng,
Don't you go wrong!

What if dishonor seems to pay,
If some embezzler gets away,
Or if by favor some men climb
While patient merit hides his time;
Nothing that's false can live for long,
Don't you go wrong!

What if you fancy now and then
Life is unfair to earnest men,
That cheats grow rich and sham grows great,
Let love of right not turn to hate;
Against false whisperings be you strong,
Don't you go wrong!

You merely see the outward show
And not the suffering below,
You see the profit false men gain
But not the torment and the pain,
For cheats there is no merry song,
Don't you go wrong!

Let them grow rich, as oft they will,
Liars and cheats are liars still;
Still false is glory falsely gained,
Still shameful that by shame attained.
Nothing that's base can live for long,
Don't you go wrong!

--EDGAR A. GUEST.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

THIS is a call to duty—a call to rally every true union man to his post. Every union member has an obligation to attend every union meeting. Unions hold meetings for serious work of interest to every member. Every honest, earnest, straightforward trade unionist should be in attendance at every meeting. Go to your union meeting and stay there until the minute of adjournment. Do not stay away or run away from union meetings because some individual or some small group tries to monopolize the time of the meeting. Don't stay away because some individual or some small group tries to sidetrack attention to some rival or hostile movement—some movement designed to undermine or injure the real trade union movement.

In such cases the post of duty for every real trade unionist is in the union meeting.

There is more than personal desire at stake. There is a duty to be performed and no true trade unionist ever shirks a duty.

Go to every union meeting. Take active part. Stay to the end. If you are a delegate to the central body go there at every meeting, take part—and stay to the finish.

Trade unionists, see that the best interests of the workers are protected and advanced. See that real American trade unionism is maintained and strengthened.

Build the movement stronger. Build its spirit and its organization. Build by being on the job!

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS UP TO
AND INCLUDING THE 10TH OF
NOVEMBER**

| L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS |
|-------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1 | 365771 | 365830 | 104 | 551865 | 552209 |
| 1 | 461650 | 462047 | 104 | 552301 | 552457 |
| 2 | 451650 | 451840 | 106 | 78837 | 78874 |
| 3 | 15618 | 17004 | 107 | 461806 | 461836 |
| 4 | 619081 | 619350 | 108 | 392839 | 392865 |
| 6 | 529196 | 529520 | 109 | 648396 | 648395 |
| 7 | 514771 | 514800 | 110 | 476619 | 476706 |
| 7 | 558301 | 558411 | 111 | 912721 | 912734 |
| 8a | 328334 | 328379 | 112 | 404701 | 404709 |
| 9 | 455481 | 455550 | 113 | 202732 | 202763 |
| 9 | 455301 | 455490 | 116 | 264286 | 264368 |
| 10 | 99376 | 99408 | 119 | 359678 | 359684 |
| 13 | 507263 | 507284 | 120 | 634297 | 634310 |
| 14 | 308379 | 308394 | 122 | 473644 | 473728 |
| 15 | 810723 | 810729 | 125 | 530071 | 530550 |
| 16 | 404106 | 404122 | 125 | 618301 | 618448 |
| 17 | 455981 | 456350 | 127 | 88056 | 88080 |
| 18 | 263617 | 263695 | 129 | 591982 | 591995 |
| 20 | 510805 | 510980 | 130 | 274784 | 275054 |
| 21 | 322649 | 322716 | 131 | 632215 | 632250 |
| 22 | 615301 | 615390 | 133 | 509573 | 509585 |
| 26 | 561497 | 561680 | 134 | 447301 | 447546 |
| 27 | 453522 | 453538 | 134 | 446551 | 447300 |
| 28 | 504391 | 504536 | 134 | 442328 | 442890 |
| 31 | 316858 | 316883 | 134 | 448031 | 448411 |
| 33 | 55911 | 55932 | 134 | 445801 | 446357 |
| 34 | 457830 | 457882 | 134 | 449466 | 449550 |
| 35 | 92707 | 92955 | 135 | 615118 | 615143 |
| 36 | 150738 | 150746 | 136 | 186347 | 186416 |
| 37 | 513371 | 513403 | 139 | 322057 | 322107 |
| 38 | 340543 | 340599 | 140 | 358661 | 358712 |
| 40 | 634051 | 634090 | 141 | 350460 | 350490 |
| 40 | 383352 | 383400 | 142 | 457270 | 457293 |
| 41 | 5-1116 | 551268 | 143 | 222605 | 222633 |
| 42 | 403378 | 403393 | 146 | 223217 | 223221 |
| 43 | 550296 | 550459 | 148 | 53773 | 53775 |
| 44 | 409281 | 409310 | 150 | 8694 | 8731 |
| 45 | 87106 | 87118 | 151 | 527952 | 528080 |
| 46 | 502852 | 503040 | 152 | 517221 | 517240 |
| 47 | 598271 | 598282 | 153 | 54560 | 54574 |
| 48 | 520721 | 521000 | 155 | 417155 | 417171 |
| 50 | 527150 | 527184 | 158 | 39968 | 39990 |
| 51 | 89311 | 89340 | 159 | 183452 | 183492 |
| 52 | 549889 | 550000 | 161 | 10784 | 10794 |
| 54 | 75462 | 75477 | 164 | 547386 | 547527 |
| 55 | 571938 | 571972 | 169 | 136160 | 136171 |
| 56 | 738139 | 738148 | 172 | 77264 | 77288 |
| 57 | 173775 | 173802 | 177 | 50064 | 50100 |
| 58 | 220847 | 221377 | 177 | 372901 | 372913 |
| 59 | 450591 | 450754 | 178 | 379861 | 379883 |
| 62 | 372620 | 372669 | 179 | 305323 | 305335 |
| 65 | 481591 | 481765 | 180 | 270111 | 270127 |
| 66 | 276361 | 276410 | 181 | 326215 | 326250 |
| 68 | 188399 | 189000 | 181 | 563551 | 563590 |
| 68 | 475501 | 475550 | 182 | 259483 | 259509 |
| 69 | 650661 | 650670 | 182 | 457051 | 457305 |
| 73 | 167541 | 167570 | 184 | 295360 | 295373 |
| 75 | 73394 | 73403 | 185 | 32555 | 32599 |
| 76 | 281670 | 281740 | 188 | 551106 | 551115 |
| 79 | 512705 | 512778 | 191 | 366991 | 367015 |
| 80 | 498568 | 498584 | 192 | 310153 | 310212 |
| 81 | 511378 | 511494 | 193 | 384051 | 384088 |
| 82 | 512163 | 512306 | 194 | 387042 | 387048 |
| 83 | 518164 | 518370 | 194 | 631801 | 631330 |
| 84 | 535065 | 535320 | 195 | 463152 | 463242 |
| 86 | 306491 | 306494 | 196 | 368191 | 368210 |
| 87 | 50763 | 50766 | 197 | 845191 | 845198 |
| 88 | 75137 | 75154 | 199 | 781684 | 781688 |
| 89 | 166657 | 166663 | 200 | 616923 | 616997 |
| 90 | 360151 | 360197 | 201 | 603046 | 603068 |
| 93 | 896314 | 896329 | 202 | 337141 | 337220 |
| 94 | 814437 | 814448 | 205 | 80943 | 80935 |
| 95 | 889328 | 889345 | 206 | 435999 | 436001 |
| 96 | 315423 | 345501 | 207 | 604242 | 604243 |
| 99 | 554663 | 554735 | 209 | 222998 | 223030 |
| 100 | 460057 | 460095 | 210 | 538896 | 538935 |
| 102 | 555417 | 555596 | 211 | 337866 | 337932 |
| 104 | 349368 | 349500 | 212 | 319178 | 319300 |
| 104 | 350224 | 350250 | 213 | 82461 | 82500 |
| 104 | 349291 | 349300 | 213 | 195001 | 195106 |

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

51

| L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| 342 | 372312 | 552 | 278284 | 732 | 466457 |
| 345 | 827507 | 556 | 90813 | 733 | 408357 |
| 347 | 525616 | 557 | 317250 | 735 | 554439 |
| 348 | 332795 | 561 | 544155 | 738 | 563063 |
| 349 | 361077 | 563 | 20530 | 740 | 57067 |
| 350 | 518954 | 568 | 327141 | 741 | 428234 |
| 352 | 137795 | 569 | 527192 | 743 | 767542 |
| 353 | 360651 | 570 | 505563 | 750 | 519527 |
| 367 | 78378 | 571 | 599142 | 751 | 621250 |
| 368 | 849867 | 573 | 354631 | 752 | 455054 |
| 369 | 257731 | 574 | 371978 | 754 | 251033 |
| 371 | 846499 | 574 | 462301 | 756 | 437155 |
| 372 | 574920 | 575 | 462317 | 757 | 633825 |
| 374 | 358810 | 578 | 530541 | 758 | 633835 |
| 375 | 515814 | 580 | 359535 | 759 | 196191 |
| 377 | 112356 | 581 | 449213 | 760 | 194474 |
| 382 | 358317 | 583 | 298571 | 763 | 385214 |
| 383 | 89807 | 584 | 298620 | 764 | 385241 |
| 389 | 374643 | 584 | 526171 | 765 | 84706 |
| 390 | 134642 | 584 | 258694 | 765 | 84989 |
| 391 | 144522 | 587 | 475051 | 768 | 437169 |
| 394 | 388688 | 588 | 475246 | 771 | 330068 |
| 397 | 320417 | 591 | 373204 | 771 | 330072 |
| 400 | 489850 | 592 | 373221 | 774 | 472946 |
| 402 | 292144 | 593 | 565271 | 780 | 218000 |
| 403 | 112289 | 594 | 363068 | 791 | 217296 |
| 405 | 140502 | 595 | 234265 | 794 | 625751 |
| 406 | 666315 | 596 | 52138 | 795 | 234845 |
| 408 | 33096 | 599 | 329471 | 796 | 217995 |
| 411 | 392145 | 601 | 93389 | 798 | 572724 |
| 413 | 280707 | 602 | 726550 | 802 | 732301 |
| 417 | 367617 | 609 | 491791 | 809 | 651345 |
| 418 | 259805 | 610 | 614043 | 811 | 651362 |
| 420 | 85237 | 614 | 614049 | 811 | 359766 |
| 422 | 404327 | 617 | 563300 | 812 | 359791 |
| 423 | 605037 | 620 | 563311 | 812 | 550058 |
| 424 | 354658 | 623 | 619800 | 817 | 550070 |
| 426 | 386103 | 625 | 473837 | 817 | 536720 |
| 427 | 384933 | 627 | 473888 | 823 | 536765 |
| 428 | 616471 | 628 | 524141 | 827 | 924778 |
| 429 | 51564 | 629 | 264889 | 838 | 924796 |
| 430 | 383731 | 631 | 405100 | 840 | 501486 |
| 431 | 729955 | 631 | 525573 | 840 | 524642 |
| 432 | 672188 | 633 | 324723 | 847 | 582332 |
| 434 | 601163 | 634 | 324739 | 854 | 582335 |
| 435 | 567001 | 635 | 217200 | 855 | 198280 |
| 442 | 633673 | 635 | 217231 | 855 | 185198 |
| 443 | 76345 | 636 | 617779 | 857 | 851996 |
| 444 | 385808 | 636 | 617793 | 858 | 586959 |
| 445 | 363311 | 638 | 383523 | 858 | 529988 |
| 446 | 608177 | 638 | 383567 | 860 | 530065 |
| 449 | 351092 | 641 | 384681 | 860 | 580294 |
| 452 | 76871 | 646 | 384747 | 862 | 580297 |
| 456 | 94758 | 646 | 820178 | 863 | 325057 |
| 457 | 759501 | 648 | 820192 | 865 | 612413 |
| 458 | 9420 | 649 | 394370 | 865 | 32087 |
| 460 | 568107 | 651 | 394390 | 869 | 32178 |
| 461 | 175721 | 653 | 573592 | 869 | 53098 |
| 462 | 47536 | 653 | 573625 | 869 | 565051 |
| 465 | 265803 | 659 | 402120 | 870 | 565060 |
| 466 | 311743 | 660 | 402129 | 873 | 279704 |
| 468 | 295673 | 661 | 402130 | 874 | 279724 |
| 471 | 835627 | 663 | 402133 | 884 | 645316 |
| 473 | 225396 | 668 | 402137 | 884 | 364515 |
| 474 | 388552 | 668 | 440408 | 884 | 364519 |
| 476 | 181237 | 672 | 440408 | 890 | 72122 |
| 477 | 140130 | 673 | 296119 | 891 | 660191 |
| 479 | 49352 | 677 | 296133 | 892 | 660192 |
| 483 | 518524 | 679 | 56522 | 918 | 305381 |
| 485 | 502225 | 684 | 56543 | 918 | 603442 |
| 487 | 594630 | 685 | 26500 | 918 | 603449 |
| 492 | 296419 | 686 | 426510 | 919 | 714497 |
| 496 | 374401 | 688 | 426510 | 924 | 714499 |
| 500 | 382547 | 691 | 498906 | 924 | 36786 |
| 503 | 301763 | 694 | 498918 | 924 | 36808 |
| 504 | 879656 | 695 | 89563 | 926 | 220918 |
| 506 | 95002 | 695 | 89586 | 926 | 220936 |
| 508 | 352268 | 696 | 620571 | 937 | 370830 |
| 513 | 354371 | 701 | 620701 | 938 | 370908 |
| 517 | 370218 | 704 | 638590 | 938 | 113539 |
| 520 | 367236 | 704 | 63875 | 944 | 113544 |
| 521 | 29971 | 707 | 306987 | 944 | 511985 |
| 522 | 316490 | 710 | 307053 | 948 | 512047 |
| 522 | 562051 | 710 | 374101 | 948 | 24324 |
| 527 | 360469 | 711 | 374117 | 953 | 24345 |
| 528 | 503839 | 711 | 381804 | 953 | 578097 |
| 535 | 285045 | 711 | 52362 | 956 | 578132 |
| 536 | 291418 | 712 | 527301 | 956 | 533381 |
| 538 | 282121 | 712 | 527351 | 958 | 53385 |
| 540 | 141552 | 716 | 568011 | 958 | 594918 |
| 544 | 88219 | 716 | 568048 | 973 | 594923 |
| | 88256 | 717 | 568051 | 973 | 516318 |
| | 729 | 719 | 351972 | 974 | 754737 |
| | | 719 | 352015 | 974 | 754742 |
| | | 719 | 607338 | 978 | 367809 |
| | | 719 | 607338 | 978 | 367814 |
| | | 719 | 581701 | 982 | 581800 |
| | | 719 | 606896 | 982 | 606900 |
| | | 719 | 611135 | 991 | 611149 |
| | | 719 | 696935 | 995 | 96950 |
| | | 719 | 70934 | 995 | 96950 |
| | | 719 | 265489 | 997 | 265490 |
| | | 719 | 25444 | 1002 | 25482 |
| | | 719 | 303050 | 1004 | 303071 |
| | | 719 | 163777 | 1008 | 163778 |
| | | 719 | 960130 | 1016 | 960137 |
| | | 719 | 73936 | 1024 | 73937 |
| | | 719 | 592999 | 1030 | 592999 |
| | | 719 | 607338 | 1036 | 607338 |
| | | 719 | 581701 | 1037 | 581800 |
| | | 719 | 606896 | 1039 | 606900 |
| | | 719 | 364221 | 1042 | 364221 |
| | | 719 | 279776 | 1045 | 279785 |
| | | 719 | 384306 | 1054 | 384309 |
| | | 719 | 330321 | 1055 | 330332 |
| | | 719 | 103602 | 1057 | 103650 |
| | | 719 | 321168 | 1086 | 321188 |
| | | 719 | 709934 | 1087 | 709939 |
| | | 719 | 163613 | 1091 | 163630 |

| L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS | L. U. | NUMBERS |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| 1098 | 718014 | 718015 | 1125—265138-140. | 500 | 382568. |
| 1099 | 281074 | 281088 | 1141—79990. | 557 | 317245. |
| 1105 | 621085 | 621095 | | 568 | 327229. |
| 1106 | 30846 | 30879 | VOID | 569 | 527245. |
| 1110 | 623881 | 623885 | 1—461746, 826, 870, 907. | 571 | 599157, 160. |
| 1116 | 737647 | 737648 | 365772. | 573 | 354634, 639. |
| 1122 | 740491 | 740504 | 3—15694, 15747, 15963. | 574 | 371997. |
| 1125 | 265141 | 265145 | 15992, 16569, 16670, | 584 | 475090, 118. |
| 1131 | 365219 | 365237 | 16943, 16979, 16999. | 594 | 264884. |
| 1139 | 624873 | 624877 | 6—529495. | 625 | 543136. |
| 1141 | 79991 | 80025 | 7—514787, 558389, 400, | 631 | 324734, 737. |
| 1144 | 324180 | 324203 | 410. | 641 | 384690, 724. |
| 1145 | 311569 | 311571 | 9—453457. | 684 | 610618. |
| 1147 | 133655 | 133673 | 17—456055. | 695 | 45861, 867, 878, 900. |
| 1151 | 459331 | 459345 | 20—510817, 825, 840, 885, | 702 | 500806. |
| 1153 | 604881 | 368000 | 955, 964. | 703 | 235999. |
| 1154 | 366851 | 368420 | 27—453522. | 710 | 374103, 287700. |
| 1154 | 368401 | 368420 | 40—362999, 383346, 384. | 711 | 368903-904. |
| MISSING | | | | | |
| 8a | 328351. | | 43—550337. | 725 | 227340. |
| 38 | 340593-595. | | 46—502973. | 740 | 57070. |
| 56 | 738138. | | 50—527180. | 750 | 519550. |
| 59 | 450731-751. | | 56—738146. | 784 | 261889. |
| 82 | 512256-282, 286-305. | | 58—220974, 997, 221143. | 793 | 358247. |
| 104 | 5-52009-010, 349370. | | 63—481603, 709, 716, 753. | 811 | 359777. |
| 150 | 8716-8720. | | 69—505662. | 838 | 501499. |
| 191 | 366987-990. | | 81—511435. | 870 | 127104-105. |
| 194 | 387041. | | 82—512194-195. | 1004 | 303050. |
| 214 | 630315-327, 330-331. | | 84—535172. | 1016 | 960132. |
| 225 | 986729-730, 732-735. | | 100—460059. | 1039 | 606896-897, 900. |
| 254 | 371139-140. | | 104—551871, 897, 552033. | 1045 | 279780. |
| 267 | 115725. | | 107—461809. | | |
| 291 | 34144-34149. | | 110—476625, 645, 685, 747. | | |
| 335 | 369911-915. | | 122—473682. | | |
| 341 | 926900. | | 125—530111, 160, 223, 233. | | |
| 397 | 320446-460. | | 134—446260. | | |
| 413 | 280731-740. | | 151—528036. | | |
| 445 | 363301-310. | | 155—417159. | | |
| 496 | 374403-405, 409, 412, | | 164—547400, 415. | | |
| | 414-416, 418, 421-422, | | 177—50100. | | |
| | 425. | | 193—384072. | | |
| 568 | 327145, 150, 154, 160- | | 200—616959. | | |
| | 161, 163, 171, 175-176, | | 201—603050, 053. | | |
| | 178, 184-185, 187, 189, | | 202—337151-152, 166. | | |
| | 192-193, 196, 198, 203- | | 210—538916-918. | | |
| | 204, 206-207, 209, 211- | | 245—538106, 157. | | |
| | 212, 217-218, 221, 224, | | 271—136382, 423. | | |
| | 226, 228, 231-232, 236- | | 292—617571, 590-620, 769- | | |
| | 238, 242-243, 246-247, | | 770, 284834-850. | | |
| | 251-253, 259-260, 262- | | 298—369382, 423. | | |
| | 263, 279-282, 292, 295- | | 305—539734. | | |
| | 297, 300, 302, 311, 313- | | 308—371530. | | |
| | 315, 319, 324-326, 329, | | 309—477442, 512, 637-638, | | |
| | 332-336, 339, 341-343, | | 202364, 404, 410. | | |
| | 347-349, 351-355, 362- | | 325—587812, 814. | | |
| | 363, 365, 367-368. | | 332—141476-480. | | |
| 602 | 726553. | | 348—332808. | | |
| 740 | 57068. | | 352—137800, 810. | | |
| 762 | 84706-707. | | 372—574952. | | |
| 817 | 536719. | | 405—140507, 516. | | |
| 936 | 220831, 834-835. | | 411—392150, 164. | | |
| 937 | 307899-906. | | 434—601163. | | |
| 956 | 53346-360. | | 435—567013. | | |
| 1004 | 303051-060. | | 445—363321. | | |
| 1039 | 606874-895. | | 462—47536-537. | | |
| | | | 468—295680. | | |
| | | | 473—225398, 402. | | |

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED

| | |
|-----|-------------------------|
| 40 | 362649-950, 979, 999, |
| | 383210, 213, 346, 384. |
| 83 | 518145-518162. |
| 104 | 551760, 350218-222, |
| | 350128-130, 349699-710, |
| | 899-910, 102789. |
| 158 | 39966. |
| 169 | 136156. |
| 207 | 604240. |
| 227 | 199928-930. |
| 350 | 518940. |
| 388 | 288716. |
| 429 | 51555-560. |
| 536 | 291413-415. |
| 557 | 317237-245. |
| 584 | 258550, 688. |
| 623 | 543136. |
| 648 | 394361-365. |
| 651 | 366301, 310, 313-315. |
| 684 | 610603-605. |

BLANK

| | |
|------|-------------------------|
| 20 | 510979-980. |
| 104 | 551898-900, 552034-070, |
| | 100, 170, 200. |
| 200 | 616961-970. |
| 202 | 337220. |
| 334 | 276830. |
| 473 | 225399. |
| 581 | 298614-620. |
| 1039 | 606898-899. |

RAIL WORKER, PRESIDENT MEXICO LEGISLATURE

Guillermo Fernandez, newly elected president of the national chamber of deputies, is a rail worker, member of the Federation of Mexican railroad unions. His triumph is due to the support of his fellow workers. A vote of congratulation to the rail workers of the country was unanimously voted by

the chamber and was accompanied by applause from the galleries. The parliamentary majority is eager to obtain the solid rail workers' vote in support of their candidate for the presidency of the republic, Adolfo de la Huerta, former minister of finance.

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

53

LOCAL UNION DIRECTORY

| | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Lineman. | (t) Trimmers. | (f) Fixture Hangers. | (p) Powerhouse men. | (b.o.) Bridge Operators. | (p.o.) Picture Operators. |
| (i) Insidemen. | (c) Craneman. | (mt.) Maintenance. | (t.o.) Telephone. | | |
| (m) Mixed. | (c.s.) Cable splicers. | (s) Shopmen. | (r.r.) Railroad Men. | (st) Studio | |

| L. U. | LOCATION | REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS | FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS | MEETING PLACE AND DATE | |
|-----------------------------|----------|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| (1) 1 St. Louis, Mo. | | Tripp Smith, 3138 St. Vincent Ave. | J. J. Hartman, 4318 N. 21st St. | 3001 Olive St.; 2d 4th Fridays. | |
| (1) 2 St. Louis, Mo. | | Ed. O'Keefe, 3000 Easton Ave. | Dan Knoll, 3000 Easton Ave. | 3000 Easton Ave.; Fri. | |
| (1) 3 New York, N. Y. | | John Goodbody, 130 E. 16th St. | Chas. J. Reed, 130 E. 16th St. | 245 E 84th St.; Every Thurs., 8 to 11 p.m. | |
| (m) 4 New Orleans, La. | | W. Graham, 308 S. Cortez St. | H. Herkinderkin, 3033 Chippewa | 822 Union St.; 2d, 4th Wed. | |
| (1) 5 Pittsburgh, Pa. | | Monte Getz, 607 Bigelow Blvd. | Wm. G. Shord, 607 Bigelow Blvd. | 607 Bigelow Blvd.; Every Fri. | |
| (1) 6 San Francisco | | H. P. Brigaerts, 200 Guerrero St. | H. J. Clover, 200 Guerrero St. | Building Trades Temple; Every Wed. | |
| (1) 7 Springfield, Mass. | | W. T. Kavanaugh, 221 Summer St. | W. J. Keneffick, 21 Sanford St. | 19 Sanford St.; Every Mon. | |
| (1) 8 Toledo, O. | | W. C. Tracy, 3207 Cambridge Ave. | Chas. C. Potts, 1055 Orchard St. | Labor Hall; Every Mon. | |
| 8a Boston, Mass. | | Catherine M. Reilly, 34 Hecla St., Dorchester, Mass. | Emily R. Coleman, 1182 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass. | 3 Boylston Pl.; 2d, 4th Mon. | |
| (1) 9 Chicago, Ill. | | Harry Slater, 2901 Monroe St. | L. M. Fee, 2901 Monroe St. | 2901 Monroe St. | |
| (m) 10 Butler, Pa. | | R. F. Knittle, 144 N. Main St. | R. E. Forsythe, 317 Elm St. | Un'td Lab. Convention Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. | |
| (m) 12 Pueblo, Colo. | | H. J. Hutt, Box 70. | Ed. Carlson, Box 70. | Labor Temple; Every Thurs. | |
| (m) 13 Dover, N. J. | | Archibald Boyne, Box 278, Whar-ton, N. J. | Russell Pope, 17 West Blackwell | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri. | |
| (1) 14 Pittsburgh, Pa. | | E. L. Huey, 130 Carrington Ave., N. S. | L. W. McClenahan, 3rd Floor, City Bldg., Ohio Federal St. | McGeah Bldg., 1st Fri. | |
| (1) 15 Jersey City, N. J. | | R. A. McDonald, 87 Palisade St. | A. M. Baxter, 632 Mercer St. | 583 Summit Ave.; 1st, 3d Tues. | |
| (1) 16 Evansville, Ind. | | Frank Smith, 1506 W. Delaware | E. E. Hoskinson, 1227 S. 8th St. | 315½ S. 1st St.; Every Sun. | |
| (1) 17 Detroit, Mich. | | Wm. McMahon, 274 E. High St. | Wm. Frost, 274 E. High St. | 274 E. High St.; Every Thurs. | |
| (1) 18 Los Angeles, Calif. | | J. H. Bunce, 700 Hillgate Place. | F. Bartholomew, 2282 West Ave. | Labor Temple; Thurs. | |
| (1-c.s.) 20 New York, N. Y. | | J. M. Jackson, 250 E. 154th St. | 34th | Leon Irving, 118 Valencia St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | Central Opera House; Every Friday. |
| (1) 21 Philadelphia, Pa. | | John G. Farrell, 68 S. 28th St., Camden, N. J. | H. Weber, 2545 Turner St. | McDermott Hall; 1st, 3rd Friday. | |
| (1) 22 Omaha, Nebr. | | Sidney Slaven, 1101 No. 18th St. | Gus Lawson, 4111 N. 17th St. | Labor Temple; Tues. | |
| (1) 23 Washington, D. C. | | Wm. F. Kelly, Room 60, Hutchins Bldg., 10th and D Sts. N. W. | I. O'Leary, Room 60, Hutchins Bldg., 10th and D Sts., N. W. | Musicians' Hall; Every Thurs. | |
| (1) 27 Baltimore, Md. | | J. Shipley, 535 E. 23d St. | I. Everett, 304 Cole Ave. | 1222 St. Paul St.; Every Tues. | |
| (1) 28 Baltimore, Md. | | S. E. Young, 1118 No. Bond St. | T. J. Fagen, 1222 St. Paul St. | 1222 St. Paul St.; Every Friday. | |
| (1) 29 Trenton, N. J. | | G. A. Holden, 2915 Pine Ave. | Fred Rose, 105 Parkinson Ave. | Broad and Front Sts.; 1st, 3d Thurs. | |
| (1) 30 Erie, Pa. | | Frank Berg, 815 E. 3d St. | Jas. W. Pusey, 146 E. 12th St. | C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. | |
| (m) 31 Duluth, Minn. | | V. H. Efflinger, 538 E. Franklin St. | Wm. Murnian, 915 E. 4th St. | Trades Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. | |
| (m) 32 Lima, Ohio | | H. P. Callahan, 122 Cochran Way | S. M. Leidy, 558 Hazel Ave. | 219½ S. Main St.; 1st, 3d Mon. | |
| (m) 33 New Castle, Pa. | | Wm. Burns, 207 Clark St. | J. P. Merrilees, 803 Young St. | 8 N. Mill St.; Every Fri. | |
| (1) 34 Peoria, Ill. | | Wm. Burns, 207 Clark St. | I. V. Young, 1231 Seneca Place. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed. | |
| (1) 35 Hartford, Conn. | | Walt G. Cramer, 104 Asylum St. | Chas. H. Hall, 104 Asylum St. | 104 Asylum St.; Every Fri. | |
| (m) 36 Sacramento, Calif. | | E. J. Barrigan, Box 38, Labor Temple. | W. E. Streepy, 825½ Eye St. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. | |
| (m) 37 New Britain, Conn. | | Louis Allen, Box 495. | Thos. F. Stanton, 61 Garden St. | Eagles' Hall, 1st, 3rd Thurs. | |
| (1) 38 Cleveland, Ohio | | John N. Fitzgerald, 2536 Euclid Ave. | F. E. Todd, 2536 Euclid Ave. | Labor Temple; Every Tues. | |
| (1) 39 Cleveland, Ohio | | Jos. Lynch, 1820 Forestdale Ave. | Bert Sutherland, 3519 W. 41st St. | 2175 E. 9th St.; Every Thurs. | |
| (st) 40 Hollywood, Calif. | | Roy Focht, 1929 San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Calif. | E. Melsel, 1321 No. Normandie Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | 6412 Hollywood Blvd.; Every Thurs. | |
| (1) 41 Buffalo, N. Y. | | R. Leff, 322 Rhode Island St. | G. C. King, 480 Olympic Ave. | 270 Broadway; Tues. | |
| (1) 42 Utica, N. Y. | | R. Brigham, 1225 Miller St. | W. T. Gardiner, 1025 Mohawk | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. | |
| (1) 43 Syracuse, N. Y. | | P. J. Ceris, P. O. Box 416. | T. Keating, P. O. Box 416. | 149 James St.; Fri. | |
| (m) 44 Rochester, N. Y. | | F. Miller, 1192 E. Main St. | W. A. Buckmaster, 306 Parcells Ave. | Fraternat Bldg., 2d, 4th Fridays. | |
| (1) 45 Buffalo, N. Y. | | John Allison, 85 Central Ave., Lancaster, N. Y. | James R. Davison, 254 Rodney St. | 48 No. Eagle St.; 2d, 4th Thurs. | |
| (1) 46 Seattle, Wash. | | H. E. Laughlin, Room 317, Labor Temple. | Frank Tustin, Room 317, Labor Temple. | Room 10, Labor Temple; Wed. | |
| (1) 47 Sioux City, Ia. | | J. E. Johnson, Box 102. | H. L. Rudy, Box 102. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. | |
| (1) 48 Portland, Ore. | | Chas Fahrenkrog, Labor Temple. | F. C. Ream, 1251 E. 17th St. | Hall "F"; Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. | |
| 50 Oakland, Calif. | | | Geo. Wagner, 1110 Ranleigh Way, Piedmont, Calif. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed. | |
| (1) 51 Peoria, Ill. | | T. Burns, 206 No. Main St. E., Peoria, Ill. | Fred V. Klooz, 316 Pope St. | 400 No. Jefferson; 2nd and 4th Thurs. | |
| (1) 52 Newark, N. J. | | Harry Stevenson, 296 S. Orange Ave. | Edw. A. Schroeder, 282 Wash. St. | 262 Washington St.; Every Tues. | |
| (1) 53 Kansas City, Mo. | | E. J. Phipps, 623 Ohio St., Kansas City, Kans. | Chas. O. Cotton, 3526 Flora Ave. | Labor Temple; Tuesday. | |
| (1) 54 Columbus, Ohio | | W. L. Davis, 1204 No. 6th St., W. L. Williams, Box 113, Worthington, Ohio. | C. L. Williams, Box 113, Worthington, Ohio. | 527 1-2 W. Broad St.; 2d Tues. | |
| (m) 55 Des Moines, Ia. | | G. Cook, 3300 2d St. | Ite Johnson, 1353 Sheridan Ave. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Tues. | |
| (1) 56 Erie, Pa. | | A. M. Schick, 1111 Walnut St. | E. N. Falls, 1109 E. 30th St. | 17th and State; 2d, 4th Wed. | |
| (1) 57 Salt Lake City, Utah | | J. J. McAfee, 415 2d Ave. | W. E. Fellows, 603 So. 6th St. E. | Labor Temple; every Thursday. | |
| (1) 58 Detroit, Mich. | | F. K. Harris, 55 Adelaide St. | F. K. Harris, 55 Adelaide St. | 55 Adelaide St.; Tues. | |
| (1) 59 Dallas, Tex. | | W. H. Melton, Labor Temple. | W. L. Kelsey, Labor Temple. | Labor Temple; Every Mon. | |
| (1) 60 San Antonio, Texas | | Frank M. Howry, 105 Gorman St. | Wm. Canze, Route "D," Box 389 | Trade Council Hall; Every Wed. | |
| (1) 62 Youngstown, Ohio | | Benj. B. McQueen, 26 No. Garfield Ave. | 223 W. Federal St.; 1st, 3d Thurs. | 223 W. Federal St.; 1st, 3d Thurs. | |
| (m) 63 Warren, Pa. | | F. M. Scheaffer, 207 Jackson Ave. | A. A. Keller, 116 Main Ave. | S. B. of A. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. | |
| (w) 64 Youngstown, Ohio | | Hert Walsh, Box 195. | Leo Witt, P. O. Box 195. | Resh Hall; Tues. | |
| (1) 65 Butte, Mont. | | Clem Burkard, 2302 So. Main St. | W. C. Medhurst, Box 846. | 26 West Granite St.; Every Fri. | |
| (1) 66 Houston, Tex. | | R. P. Waring, 2615 Sultus St. | W. P. Boger, P. O. Box 454. | Labor Temple; Every Wed., 8 p. m. | |
| (m) 67 Quincy, Ill. | | Warren Hartzele, 801 Adams St. B. | F. J. Flotkoester, 727 N. 16th St. | Quincy Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon. | |
| (1) 68 Denver, Colo. | | Jack Flattery, 149 Meade St. | E. J. Kelly, 3112 Raleigh. | 1737 Champa St.; Every Mon. | |
| (1) 69 Dallas, Tex. | | J. L. Walker, P. O. Box 827. | T. D. Beets, P. O. Box 827. | Labor Temple; Every Mon. | |
| (1) 70 Columbus, Ohio | | E. A. Nofre, P. O. Box 1982. | R. W. Michael, Box 1082. | 473½ No. High St.; every Wed. | |
| (1) 72 Waco, Tex. | | T. S. Cox, Box 814. | Claude Doyle, P. O. Box 814. | Labor Hall; 4th Mon. | |
| (1) 73 Spokane, Wash. | | J. J. Kline, E. 914 Erwins. | W. A. Grow, 5208 Jefferson St. | Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. | |

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL

| L. U. | LOCATION | REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS | FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS | MEETING PLACE AND DATE |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|
| (rr)74 Danville, Ill. | Leslie Cunningham, 722 Bryar W. S. Weaver, 303 N. Alexander 109½ E. Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed. | | | |
| | Ave. | | | |
| (1)75 Grand Rapids, Mich. | Fannie Watson, 417 Highland St., Chas. Anderson, 1432 Wilcox Park Trades and Labor Hall; Fri. | | | |
| | Drive. | | | |
| (1)76 Tacoma, Wash. | A. J. Newton, Labor Temple, E. W. Williamson, Labor Temple, 1151 1-2 Broadway; 1st, 1151 1-2 Broadway | Labor Temple, 1151 1-2 Broadway; | 1st, 3d Thurs. | |
| (cs)78 Cleveland, Ohio | J. S. Sheldon, Suite 3, 5902 Lee A. Conners, 11016 Castalia Dunlavey's Hall, 2d, 4th Mon. | Conners, 11016 Castalia Dunlavey's Hall, | 2d, 4th Mon. | |
| | Quincy Ave. | | | |
| (1)79 Syracuse, N. Y. | James Fitzgerald, 613 McBride | James E. Dibble, 319 Cradock St. Myers Hall; Fr. | | |
| (m)80 Norfolk, Va. | Ray Swartz, 519 No. Hyde Park Ave. | T. J. Gates, 846 41st St. | I. O. O. F. Hall; Wed. | |
| (1)81 Scranton, Pa. | | Wm. Dotey, 822 Prospect Ave. | Owls Hall, 2d, 4th Mon. | |
| | Ave. | | | |
| (1)82 Dayton, Ohio | J. W. Howell, R. R. No. 1 | Ruth Brown, 209 E. Pease Ave. | Labor Temple; Every Mon. | |
| | | W. Carrollton, Ohio. | | |
| (1)83 Los Angeles, Calif. | J. P. Ritten, 510 S. Maple Ave. | R. C. Collier, 349 S. Maple Ave. | Labor Temple; Every Wed. | |
| (m)84 Atlanta, Ga. | J. L. Carver, Box 652 | T. L. Elder, Box 652 | 112 Trinity Ave.; Every Thurs. | |
| (s)85 Schenectady, N. Y. | Fred E. Schmidt, 405 Pleasant | C. V. Platto, 32 Front St. | 258 State St.; 3d Fri. | |
| (w)86 Rochester, N. Y. | J. J. Towns, 129 Pennsylvania Av. | A. L. Knauf, 31 Wilmington St. | Musicians' Hall; Every other Wed. | |
| (rr)87 Newark, Ohio | Fred D. Haynes, 45 N. Arch St. | G. F. Tagg, 209 No. Buena Vista | Engineers' Hall, E. Church St.; 2d, 4th Tues. | |
| (m)88 Chillicothe, Ohio | Cliff Mortimer, 430 Western Ave. | C. B. Maddox, 98 Maple Ave. | Trades and Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. | |
| (m)89 Crawfordsville, Ind. | | W. V. Symmes, Box 82 | Rm. 13, K. of P. Bldg. Market and Wash.; 1st, 3d Thurs. | |
| (1)90 New Haven, Conn. | Wm. Dedrick, 96 Church St., West Haven. | H. Wyatt, 215 Meadow St. | 215 Meadow St.; 1st, 3d Tues. | |
| (m)93 E. Liverpool, Ohio | Howard Roush, 504 1st Ave., Station "A" | Arthur Czech, 336 W. Church Ave. | Powler Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri. | |
| (m)94 Kewanee, Ill. | Otto West, 1022 Rockwell St. | O. G. Smith, 852 Pine St. | 1022 Rockwell St.; 2d, 4th Fri. | |
| (m)95 Joplin, Mo. | N. Graham, 713 Moffett Ave. | W. E. Hough, 2222 Connor Ave. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. | |
| (m)96 Worcester, Mass. | J. A. Lynch, 62 Madison St. | Jas. Rice, 62 Madison St. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon. | |
| (1)98 Philadelphia, Pa. | J. S. Meade, 1807 Spring Garden St. | W. S. Godshall, 1807 Spring Garden St. | 1807 Spring Garden St.; Every Tues. | |
| (199) Providence, R. I. | C. F. Smith, 11 Chestnut St. | Jas. Kennedy, 11 Chestnut St. | 11 Chestnut St.; Every Mon. | |
| (1)100 Fresno, Calif. | O. D. Fluecher, 1917 Toulanumme. | J. D. Fluecher, 1917 Toulanumme. | 1917 Toulanumme; 1st, 3d Tues. | |
| (1)101 Cincinnati, Ohio | Ben Lloyd, 5121 Globe Ave., Norwood, Ohio. | Louis H. Heierich, 556 York St. | 1313 Vine St.; 1st, 3d Wed. | |
| (1)102 Paterson, N. J. | Ruth Fisher, 491 Harrison St. | G. Campbell, Worcester, N. J. | Jay Van Houten St.; Every Friday. | |
| (1)103 Boston, Mass. | Frank D. Sheehan, 30 Faxon St., East Boston. | J. T. Fenell, Scenic Temple, No. Wells Memorial Hall. | Scenic Temple, No. Wells Memorial Hall; Every Wed. | |
| (1)104 Boston, Mass. | H. W. Shivers, 10 Ashland St., Malden, Mass. | 1. Warren Ave., Berkeley St. | Palme Mem Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs. | |
| (m)106 Jamestown, N. Y. | S. C. Keeler, 801 Washington St. | E. M. McEachern, 9 Appleton St., Cambridge, Mass. | Central Labor Hall; Alternate Mon. | |
| (m)107 Grand Rapids, Mich. | Ellis Cribbs, 1519 Lake Drive, S. E. | F. J. Kruger, 869 Spring St. | Central Labor Hall; Alternate Mon. | |
| (m)108 Tampa, Fla. | H. L. Barrs, 303 Main St., West Tampa, Fla. | A. E. Grether, 441 Storrs St. S. E. | Trades and Labor Hall; every Tues. | |
| (1)109 Rock Island, Ill. | J. C. Kurry, 1614 28th Ave., Moline, Ill. | J. E. Ellis, Box 662 | Ross and Nebraska Ave.; Fri. | |
| (1)110 St. Paul, Minn. | E. L. Duffy, New Labor Temple. | A. Asplund, 807 29th St. | Industrial Hall; 4th Mon. | |
| (1)111 Denver, Colo. | Chas. Groves, 2921 Vallejo. | R. W. Holmes, New Labor Temple | 106 So. Franklin St.; 1st, 3d Mon. | |
| (1)112 Louisville, Ky. | Wm. Casseldine, 3107 W. Jefferson St. | E. B. Sutton, 1317 11th St. | 1737 Champa; 1st, 3d Thurs. | |
| (m)113 Colorado Springs, Colo. | E. E. Norman, 720 S. Tejon. | Wm. Casseldine, 3107 W. Jefferson St. | Wm. Casseldine, 3107 W. Jefferson St. | |
| (m)114 Fort Dodge, Ia. | Theo. Worts, 510 4th Ave., No. | Tom Mackey, 605 E. Willamette | Rm. 312, Woolworth Bldz.; Every Fri. | |
| (1)116 Fort Worth, Tex. | Chas. Shroyer, 111 East 3d St. | Herman Brown, 833 9th Ave., So. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. | |
| (1)117 Elgin, Ill. | J. Costello, 732 Cedar Ave. | H. S. Broiles, 201 Jennings Ave. | Musicians' Hall; Every Tues. | |
| (m)119 Temple, Tex. | A. C. Hormuth, 1111 So. 2nd St. | J. W. Hilton, 323 Perry St. | Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. | |
| (m)120 London, Ont., Can. | Walter Costello, 497 Quebec St. | H. S. Newland, 506 S. 11th | Over Busy Bee; 2nd, 4th Sun. | |
| (m)122 Great Falls, Mont. | Wm. A. Bentzschler, Box 385. | L. G. Smith, 807 Maitland St. | C. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. | |
| (1)124 Kansas City, Mo. | E. W. Kaufman, 1302 E. 41st St. | E. L. Baker, Box 385. | Painters' Hall; Every Tues. | |
| (m)125 Portland, Oregon | D. B. Sigler, 408 Labor Temple | H. N. Taylor, 2921 Jackson Ave. | Labor Temple; Every Thurs. | |
| (m)127 Kenosha, Wis. | Ray Thornton, 422 Florence St. | W. E. Bates, 408 Labor Temple | Labor Temple, Hall "J," 4th and Jefferson; 2nd, 4th Friday. | |
| (m)129 Elyria, Ohio | Fred Brown, P. O. Box 335. | Ray Thornton, 422 Florence St. | German-American Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed. | |
| (1)130 New Orleans, La. | T. E. Todd, 813 Carondelet St. | Raymond K. Simms, P. O. Box 335. | Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. | |
| | | H. M. Muller, 810 Henry Clay Ave. | 222 Union St.; Every Fri. | |
| (m)131 Kalamazoo, Mich. | O. B. Brown, 201 N. West St. | R. W. Hughes, 213 No. Rose St. | Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. | |
| (1)132 Middletown, N. Y. | Ray Cullen, 17 East Ave. | J. Hedges, 38 Wallkill Ave. | Gunther Bldg.; 1st, Thurs. | |
| (1)134 Chicago, Ill. | Kohl Brooks, 1507 Ogden Ave. | Syl. Williams, 1507 Ogden Ave. | Union Park Temple; Every Thurs. | |
| (m)135 La Crosse, Wis. | R. A. Hill, 609 No. 10th St. | Theo. Strauss, 526 N. 9th St. | 427 Jay St.; 1st, 3d Tues. | |
| (1)136 Birmingham, Ala. | A. H. Vickers, 2015 Ave. "H." | C. M. Baker, 2212 Linsey Ave. | 15th & 1st Tues.; Every Fri. | |
| (m)137 Albany, N. Y. | Leon Ireland, 600 3rd St. | Frank Rutherford, 251 Monroe Ave. | 130 Madison Ave.; 3d Tues. | |
| (m)138 Elmira, N. Y. | Irving E. Jensen, 21 Park Place | Emilie Modenhak, 369 W. 5th St. | Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. | |
| (1)140 Schenectady, N. Y. | H. A. Boink, 620 Smith St. | Chas. Dickson, R. F. D. No. 7 | 258 State St.; 1st, 3d Wed. | |
| (1)141 Wheeling, W. Va. | J. K. Thompson, 3329 Chapline | E. Hagen, 2230 Jacob St. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri. | |
| (to)143 Boston, Mass. | ment Bldg. | Wm. Glacken, Room 1109, Tremont Bldg. | Room "B" Tremont Bldg.; Fri. | |
| (1)143 Harrisburg, Pa. | A. H. Morrow, 410 Hummel St. | Ira Davis, 1272 State St. | 221 Market St.; 2d, 4th Mon. | |
| (1)146 Decatur, Ill. | | F. Grefsch, Box 431. | Carpenters' Hall, 209 No. Water St.; 2nd, 4th Fri. | |
| (rr)148 Washington, D. C. | G. W. Bergling, 414 10th St. S. E. | G. W. Bergling, 414 10th St. S. E. | 414 10th St. S. E.; 4th Fri. | |
| (1)150 Waukegan, Ill. | F. Wilcox, 19 Deerpath Ave., W. F. Vetter, 401 McDaniel Ave., Highland Park, IL. | 218 Wash. St.; 1st, 3d Wed. | | |
| (1)151 San Francisco, Calif. | J. Hansen, 21 Ranney St. | Geo. Flatley, 112 Valencia St. | Carpenters' Hall; Every Thurs. | |
| (rr)152 Deer Lodge, Mont. | J. V. Steinberger, Box 529. | John Ward, Box 715. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. | |
| (1)153 South Bend, Ind. | Louis Shannon, Local Box 134. | Otto Dietl, Box 134. | 121½ No. Main St.; Every Thurs. | |
| (1)154 Davenport, Iowa | Wm. Thompson, 621 E. 12th St. | R. C. Hendrick, 3125 Brady St. | Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. | |
| (m)155 Tulsa, Okla. | R. R. Miller, 21 West 8th St. | R. H. Miller, 24 W. 5th St. | Carpenters' Hall; Tues. | |
| (1)156 Fort Worth, Texas | J. C. Estill, Box 251. | Chas. Faulkner, Box 251. | Musicians' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. | |
| (m)158 Green Bay, Wis. | H. A. Meetz, 911 Crooks St. | Jas. Gedrich, 1265 Crooks St. | 213 N. Wash.; 2d, 4th Tues. | |
| (m)159 Madison, Wis. | W. C. Pfeiffer, 173 So. Carroll St. | H. N. Nelson, 1822 Randall St. | Masonic Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs. | |
| (1)161 Greenfield, Mass. | Jos. Swatara, 79 3rd St., Turner Falls, Mass. | Maurice P. Resnick, Box 123, So. Dearfield, Mass. | Labor Hall; 1st, Thurs. | |
| (rr)162 Kansas City, Mo. | H. W. Eaton, 1212 Broadway. | Arthur Ulster, 4311 Westport Carmens' Hall. | 2nd, 4th Mon. | |
| | Ave., Kans. City, Kans. | | | |
| (m)163 Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | Harold V. Deitler, 35 So. Bennett St., Kingston, Pa. | Brett McMillan, 88 S. Bennett St. Simon Long Bldg. | Every Thurs. | |
| | | Ste., Berwickston Post Office. | | |
| | | Kingston, Pa. | | |

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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| L. U. | LOCATION | REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS | FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS | MEETING PLACE AND DATE |
|------------|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| (1) 164 | Jersey City, N. J. | Frank B. Merriam | Maxwell Bublitz, 731 Hoffman | 583 Summit Ave.; Fri. |
| (1) 166 | Lincoln, Nebr. | R. L. Ringer, Labor Temple | Place, No. Bergen, N. J. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (1) 169 | Fresno, Calif. | Walter Egli, 1007 So. 9th St. | J. P. Evans, Labor Temple | L. W. Larson, Box 152 |
| (1) 172 | Newark, Ohio | T. E. Booth, 178 No. 9th St. | 1917 Telephone; 2d Tues. | Charles H. Marsh, Box 95, Jack- |
| (m) 173 | Ottumwa, Ia. | J. E. Cherry, 418 So. Schuyler | sontown, Ohio | Trade Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (m) 173 | Chattanooga, Tenn. | J. C. Fournier, 514 Lansing St. | L. C. Stiles, Box 158 | Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (m) 176 | Juliet, Ill. | R. V. Allen, 716 S. Ottawa St. | W. M. Williams, 308 E. 4th St. | Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (m) 177 | Jacksonville, Fla. | | R. G. Worley, 104 Cawgin Ave. | Schuettes Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (1) 178 | Canton, Ohio | J. Swarts, 1116 Auburn Pl. | E. C. Valentine, Box 475, So. | E. C. Valentine, Box 475, So. |
| | | N. W. | Jacksonville, Fla. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mondays. |
| (i) 179 | Norristown, Pa. | Wm. Fritz, 731 W. Lafayette St. | Jas. Strow, 1725 14th St., S. W. | Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m) 180 | Vallejo, Calif. | W. A. Durnall, Home Avres | L. E. Whitman, 702 Stanbridge | Norristown Cooperative Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (i) 181 | Utica, N. Y. | Wesley Walsh, 7 Frederick St. | E. C. Reed, 320 Farragut Ave. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (bo) 182 | Chicago, Ill. | A. J. Cullen, 2816 Hilltop Ave. | Frank A. Snyder, 51 Herkimer Rd. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| | | | Geo. McLaughlin, 307 No. Frank- | 13 W. Adams St.; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| | | | lin St. | |
| (m) 183 | Lexington, Ky. | J. J. Sweeney, 517 Maryland Ave. | L. D. Kitchen, 367 Rose St. | Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m) 184 | Galesburg, Ill. | Hugh Marry, 290 West 2d St. | A. F. Stilson, 1217 N. Cedar St. | Richardson & Marry Elec. Co., 1st Mon. |
| (m) 185 | Helena, Mont. | | W. S. McCann, Box 267 | Fraternal Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (s-ut) 186 | Gary, Ind. | Frank Lawrence, Box 32 | W. M. Tucker, P. O. Box 32 | K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m) 187 | Oshkosh, Wis. | P. E. Thompson, 70 Cherry Ave. | E. B. Nichol, 127 Central Ave. | Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (1) 188 | Charleston, S. C. | T. A. Corby, S. W. cor. King and Fishburne Sts. | W. F. Schulken, 17 Poplar St. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m) 191 | Everett, Wash. | O. Almiz, Labor Temple | J. M. Gibbs, 3110 Oakes Ave. | Labor Temple; Every Mon. |
| (1) 192 | Pawtucket, R. I. | Jas. Trainor, P. O. Box 123 | Andrew Thompson, 38 South St. | 21 N. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (1) 193 | Springfield, Ill. | W. L. Hinke, 120 So. Glenwood Ave. | F. C. House, 625 W. Herndon St. | Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (1) 194 | Shreveport, La. | L. T. Rogers, Box 740 | H. C. Rogers, Box 740 | Majestic Bldg.; Mon, Night. |
| (bu) 195 | Milwaukee, Wis. | Jos. B. Veit, 479 14th Ave. | Louis Brandes, 1237 5th St. | 390 4th St.; 2d Wed., 8 p. m. |
| (1) 196 | Rockford, Ill. | S. Sassai, 787 N. 1st St. | Henry Fortune, 916 Elm St. | Machinists Bldg.; Every Fri. |
| (i) 197 | Bloomington, Ill. | Clarence Bolsheld, 1204 E. Washington St. | L. E. Reed, 620 S. Clinton | 308½ W. Front St.; 4th Wed. |
| (m) 199 | Oskaloosa, Iowa | | J. H. Jamison, 109 F. Ave., W. | Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| (m) 200 | Anaconda, Mont. | Thomas Roe, Box 483 | Ed. A. Mayer, 603 E. 4th St. | I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Fri. |
| (m) 201 | Connersville, Ind. | Clyde Webster, 219 E. 2d St. | C. A. Pearson, R. R. No. 1 | Electrical Workers' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (c) 202 | Boston, Mass. | Wm. C. Crane, 533 Pleasant St. | John T. Danhey, 119 Evans St. | Ancient Landmark Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| | | Bridgewater, Mass. | Dorchester, Mass. | |
| (rr) 205 | Omaha, Nebr. | A. N. Mandek, 3121 Francis St. | Frank Speed, 2761 Burt St. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (m) 206 | Jackson, Mich. | J. W. Hinton, 102 Gibson Pl. | E. Wideman, 537 S. Park Ave. | Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (1) 207 | Stockton, Calif. | R. Warner, P. O. Box 141 | A. S. Toland, Box 141 | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m) 209 | Logansport, Ind. | P. C. Lamborn, 605 Wheatland Ave. | H. Whipple, 121 Humphrey St. | Trades Assembly Hall; 1st, Friday. |
| (O) 210 | Atlantic City, N. J. | R. L. Stafford, 3 East Seeds Ave. | Harry C. Holliday, 116 No. So. | 1620 Atlantic Ave.; Tues. |
| | | Pleasantville, N. J. | Carolina Ave. | |
| (1) 211 | Atlantic City, N. J. | W. A. Morley, 1620 Atlantic Ave. | W. H. Heppard, 39 Marshall St. | 1620 Atlantic Ave.; Mon. |
| (1) 212 | Cincinnati, Ohio | W. B. Slater, 2790 Beckman St. | Arthur Liebenrood, 1330 Walnut St. | Labor Temple, 1st, 3d Wednesdays. |
| (to) 213 | Vancouver, B. C. | D. S. Pallen, 1811 Trafalgar St. | E. H. Morrison, 148 Cordova St. | 148 Cordova St. W.; Mon. |
| (rr) 214 | Chicago, Ill. | J. A. Wright, 3251 W. Madison | J. A. Cruise, 3221 Crystal St. | 1122 West Lake St.; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (1) 215 | Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | Clarence Fay, 16 Lagrange Ave. | Chas. Smith, 74 Delafield St. | Bricklayers' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| | | Arlington, N. Y. | | |
| (rr) 217 | Trenton, N. J. | J. J. Hines, 24 Southard St. | Jos. A. Wohlwend, 233 Academy | Ribsam Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m) 218 | Sharon, Pa. | A. Billig, 520 Bell Ave. | Geo. Keestey, 447 Harrison St. | Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| (m) 219 | Ottawa, Ill. | Joe Maishofer, 9211 W. Jackson St. | Walter C. Lindemann, 228½ W. | Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (1) 220 | Akron, Ohio | R. C. Betteridge, 265 West North St. | Madison St. | |
| | | | Geo. Embrey, 569 Marview Ave. | 5 E. Buchtel Ave.; Every Mon. |
| 222 | Medicine Hat, Alta. Can. | | R. Towley Box 312 | |
| (1) 223 | Brockton, Mass. | Matthew J. Brennan, Jr., 1 East Main St., Avon, Mass. | A. B. Spencer, 91 River St., W. | Rm. 26, 126 Main; Every Wed. |
| (1) 224 | New Bedford, Mass. | Geo. Sanderson, 883 Brock Ave. | Bridgewater, Mass. | Theatre Bldg.; Mon. |
| (1) 225 | Norwich, Conn. | | J. H. Griffin, 69 Morgan St., Fairhaven, Mass. | Carpenters' Hall; 1st Mon., Norwich; 2nd Tues., Westerly. |
| (1) 226 | Topeka, Kans. | C. J. Maunsell, 222 E. Euclid Ave. | J. W. Nichols, 36 Lafayette St. | 418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (m) 227 | Sapulpa, Okla. | Wm. Rogers, P. O. Box 981 | J. L. Lewis, 1715 Park Ave. | |
| (m) 229 | York, Pa. | H. W. Dearborn, 226 So. Richland Ave. | H. E. Broome, Box 56 | Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Sun. |
| | | | Geo. Small, 454 Prospect St. | York Labor Temple; 3d Thurs. |
| (m) 230 | Victoria, B. C. | F. Shapland, 88 Willington Ave. | W. Reid, 2736 Asquith St. | Labor Hall; Every Mon. |
| (j) 231 | Sioux City, Ia. | G. J. Gibbons, 2401 E. 8th St. | C. R. Price, 2211 So. Cypress St. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (m) 232 | Kaukauna, Wis. | Wm. Reardon, 140 E. Tobacnols | Nick Mertes, 519 Whitney St. | Corcoran Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (1) 233 | Newark, N. J. | Rd. | H. W. Herriger, 546 Springfield Ave. | 262 Wash. St.; Wed. |
| (1) 235 | Taunton, Mass. | Arthur Nixon, 173 Shores St. | F. B. Campbell, 122 Winthrop St. | I. O. O. F. Bldg.; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (1) 236 | Streator, Ill. | Elmer C. Cafe, 1010 N. Bloomington St. | Ed. Soens, 314 W. Grant St. | 306 E. Main St.; Alternate Wed. |
| (1) 237 | Niagara Falls, N. Y. | H. A. Schmitz, 455 5th St. | C. Beckett, 749 Pierce Ave. | Orioles' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| (1) 238 | Asheville, N. C. | A. D. Harrison, 624 Haywood Rd., W. | E. B. Murdoch, Box 24, W. | Teagues Drug Store; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m) 239 | Williamsport, Pa. | Paul Williamson, Labor Temple | F. B. Long, Labor Temple | Labor Temple; 4th Wed. |
| (m) 240 | Muscatine, Iowa | Chas. G. Erdman, 123 W. Front | Max Oldenburg, 118 W. 8th St. | Labor Assembly Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (1) 241 | Ithaca, N. Y. | S. C. Rose, 302 Center St. | L. J. Culligan, 313 Washington | Cir. State & Cayuga Sts.; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (1) 245 | Toledo, Ohio | William Barter, 561 Norwood Av. | Oliver Myers, Labor Temple | Labor Temple; Every Tues. |
| (m) 246 | Steubenville, Ohio | E. V. Anderson, P.O. Box 700 | J. M. Wines, Box 700 | Over Georges Restaurant; Mon. |
| (s) 247 | Schenectady, N. Y. | Herbert M. Merrill, 228 Liberts | Jas. Cameron, 213 4th St., Scotia, N. Y. | Trades Assembly Hall; 4th Tuesday. |
| (m) 248 | Orlando, Fla. | C. J. Lantz, 503 N. Hughes St. | W. P. Howell, Box 1267 | |
| (m) 250 | San Jose, Calif. | S. C. Swisher, 359 No. 13th St. | Max Oldenburg, 118 W. 8th St. | Labor Temple; Every Fri. |
| (1) 252 | Ann Arbor, Mich. | S. C. Swisher, 359 No. 13th St. | Ed. Hines 1211 White St. | Labor Temple; Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (rr) 253 | St. Louis, Mo. | J. P. Lawler, 1918a Bacon St. | Edward P. Carr, 3112S Morgan | Rock Springs Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| | | | ford Rd. | |
| (m) 254 | Schenectady, N. Y. | M. T. Northrup, 6 Forest Rd. | J. J. Cahalan, 720 Hattie St. | 258 State St.; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m) 255 | Ashtabula, Wis. | S. J. Talaska, 2809 W. Santoro Ave. | Eagles' Hall; 2d Wed. | |
| (m) 256 | Fitchburg, Mass. | C. G. Boyer, 4 So. St. Mary's St. | Harry L. Frye, 21 East St. | C. L. U. Hall, 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (1) 258 | Providence, R. I. | W. F. Chamberlain, 36 Rhode Island St. | 21 No. Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed. | Pawtucket, R. I. |

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL

| L. U. | LOCATION | REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS | FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS | MEETING PLACE AND DATE |
|----------|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| (1) 259 | Salem, Mass. | P. J. Dean, Box 251 | Roy Canney, Box 251 | 145 Essex St.; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (rr) 260 | Baltimore, Md. | | Irvine D. Illestand, 506 Oakland Ave. | Cockey Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (m) 262 | Plainfield, N. J. | Frank Pope, 73 Grandview Ave. | Russell Hahn, 1315 Murray Ave. | Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (1) 263 | Dubuque, Iowa | Geo. Meyers, 520 Wilbur St. | William Koch, 2740 Elm St. | Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (m) 265 | Lincoln, Nebr. | R. H. Cruse, 2314 Randolph St. | Oscar Schon, Labor Temple | Labor Temple; 1st, 2d Thurs. |
| (m) 266 | Salina, Mo. | Harry Inch, 1301 S. Ohio St. | C. B. Carpenter, 710 E. 4th St. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (o) 267 | Schenectady, N. Y. | A. V. Gould, 521 Chrisler Ave. | J. W. Cain, Route No. 6 | 258 State St.; Last Sat. |
| (m) 268 | Newport, R. I. | H. F. Buzby, 98 Warner St. | F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d St. | Music Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (1) 269 | Trenton, N. J. | Jos. Powers, 112 So. Broad St. | Jos. Powers, 112 S. Broad St. | Electricians' Hall; Every Mon. |
| (m) 271 | Wichita, Kans. | B. T. Wilson, 339 N. Lawrence Ave. | Ioss W. Chiles, Box 455 | 119 S. Lawrence Ave.; Every Mon. |
| (m) 273 | Clinton, Iowa | Fay R. George, 209 Elm St. | R. C. Oelsen, 220 Ash St. | Tri City File Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (1) 275 | Muskegon, Mich. | W. E. Gerst, 45 Jackson St. | Geo. Bonjournon, 85 E. Isabella | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (m) 276 | Superior, Wis. | H. E. Tilton, 1920 Town Ave. | C. O. Boswell, 2421 John Ave. | Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (1) 277 | Wheeling, W. Va. | H. Duckworth, Bridgeport, Ohio | L. Dennis, 41 38th St. | 1506 Market St.; Every Thurs. |
| (rr) 279 | Grafton, W. Va. | J. B. Ward, 317 West Main St. | T. D. Moran, 521 W. Washington | 136 W. Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (m) 281 | Anderson, Ind. | Loret Head, 322 Milton St. | Ed. Thompson, 1916 Jefferson St. | Red Men's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (m) 285 | Peru, Ind. | Riley Quince, 423 W. 2d St. | J. B. Johnston, 513 E. 5th St. | Labor Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| (m) 286 | New Albany, Ind. | Fred Heartel, Glenwood Pl. | Francis H. Welch, 2019 Elm St. | Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (rr) 287 | Ogden, Utah | Ed. Smith, 2647 Monroe Ave. | W. H. Webb, 314 Oak St. | Eagles' Hall; 1st Wed. |
| (m) 288 | Waterloo, Iowa | W. H. Mevis, 1203 Randolph St. | L. J. Mosley, Keener Elect. Co. | Eagles' Hall; Every Thurs. |
| (m) 290 | Bartlesville, Okla. | Fred A. Smith, Cassleberry Elect. Company. | Room 36, over Bartlesville Decorating Co. | 1st and 3d Mon. |
| (m) 291 | Boise, Idaho | C. E. Gardner, Box 525 | B. F. Murphy, Box 525 | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (1) 292 | Minneapolis, Minn. | D. E. Shore, 225 So. 5th St. | G. W. Alexander, 225 S. 5th St. | 223 So. 5th St.; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| (m) 294 | Hibbing, Minn. | L. H. Mahood, Box 707 | L. H. Mahood, Box 707 | Public Library; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (1) 295 | Little Rock, Ark. | Ben A. Pearson, 1814 Maple St. | H. H. Hegle, 421 West 3rd St. | Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Thurs. |
| (m) 296 | Berlin, N. H. | John Hayward, 119 Manufacturing | Ora A. Keith, 1659 Main St. | K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m) 297 | Emporia, Kans. | Leroy M. Henderson, 12 So. Constitution St. | Howard Pickett, 332 Constitution | 412 Commercial St., every Mon. |
| (m) 298 | Michigan City, Ind. | R. F. Benson, 601 Pine St. | W. S. Young, 1302 Kentucky St. | Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| (1) 300 | Auburn, N. Y. | Ray Andrews, 10 Holly St. | A. Dickens, 50 Aspen St. | Mantel Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| (m) 301 | Texarkana, Texas | T. A. Collins, 2209 Pecan St. | T. A. Collins, 2209 Pecan St. | Maccabees Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| (m) 302 | Martinez, Calif. | G. H. Armstrong, Box 574 | C. J. Campbell, 707 Los Junta | Moose Hall; Sat. |
| (m) 303 | St. Catherine, Guat. Can. | | Thos. Dealy, 108 York St. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (m) 304 | Greenville, Texas | F. W. Anderson, Box 45 | E. R. Bradley, 3406 Eutopia St. | City Work Shop; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (1) 305 | Fort Wayne, Ind. | G. G. Taylor, 717 E. Jefferson St. | M. Braun, 1525 Taylor St. | Federation Hall; Every Mon. |
| (m) 307 | Cumberland, Md. | Harry C. Smith, 221 Columbia St. | John E. Resley, R. F. D. No. 1 | Alleghany Trades Hall; Thurs. |
| (m) 308 | St. Petersburg, Fla. | C. Hudson, P. O. Box 522 | Fred Bostel, P. O. Box 522 | L. O. O. M. Hall; Wednesday. |
| (m) 309 | St. Louis, Ill. | C. A. Ripley, 222 Arcade Bldg. | B. S. Reid, 222 Arcade Bldg. | 535 Collingsville Ave.; Every Thurs. |
| (m) 310 | Vancouver, B. C., Can. | L. Purdy, 3754 Inverness St. | F. G. Hurst, 3043 W. 43rd Ave. | Labor Temple; Mon. |
| (rr) 311 | Chattanooga, Tenn. | L. S. Jones, 31 Hartman St. | | |
| (rr) 312 | Spencer, N. C. | A. T. Sweet, Box 350 | B. E. Everhart, 1618 N. Main St. | Woodmen Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m) 313 | Wilmington, Del. | G. L. Brown, 612 Pine St. | G. L. Anderson, 814 W. 7th St. | Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Fri. |
| (1) 317 | Huntington, W. Va. | R. B. Parsons, Apt. No. 13, 1807 3rd Ave. | C. C. Hoback, 632 6th St. | 3rd Ave. & 8th St.; every Thurs. |
| (rr) 318 | Knoxville, Tenn. | B. R. Acuff, Fountain City, Tenn. | E. H. Turner, 305 Caldwell Ave. | 319½ Gay St.; 4th Tues. |
| (m) 320 | Manitowoc, Wis. | O. L. Anderson, 705 State St. | Edw. Kralnik, 1210 Huron St. | Union Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| (m) 321 | LaSalle, Ill. | Edw. Blaine, 9th St. | Earl Gapek, 655 Marquette St. | Post Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m) 322 | Casper, Wyo. | Russell Thompson, 423 So. Durbin St. | F. J. Carr, 1130 So. Spruce St. | Labor Temple; every Monday. |
| (m) 323 | W. P. Beach, Fla. | J. W. Clark, 321 Clematis Ave. | Stephen L. Harmon, 306 Evernia St. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m) 325 | Binghamton, N. Y. | Jas. Hastings, 35 Mitchell Ave. | Edw. B. Lee, Box 25, Johnson City, N. Y. | 77 State St.; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| (1) 326 | Lawrence, Mass. | Jos. Hutton, 42 Forest St. | E. A. McComiskey, 317 Lawrence St. | Spanish American Hall; 2d Fri. |
| (m) 327 | Pensacola, Fla. | Wm. H. Davis, Box 25 | E. E. Roberts, Route 1, Box 56B | Manhattan Hotel, Cor. Garden and Boylen St.; 1st Tues. |
| (m) 328 | Oswego, N. Y. | S. Waterman, 38 East 4th St. | Frank W. Gallagher, 79 E. 8th St. | Labor Hall, W. 1st St.; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m) 329 | Shreveport, La. | G. H. Billasch, 1137 Leander St. | G. H. Billasch, 1137 Leander St. | Majestic Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (m) 330 | Lawton, Okla. | J. B. Sanders, 209 A St. | R. F. Hayter, 609 Dearborn St. | Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; Tues. |
| (1) 332 | San Jose, Calif. | Frank Schelley, 767 Morris St. | Edw. A. Stock, 528 S. 2d St. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (1) 333 | Portland, Me. | G. A. Morrison, 317 Deering Ave. | M. E. Crossman, 85 Market St. | Pythian Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m) 334 | Pittsburg, Kans. | S. P. Armstrong, 402 W. 7th St. | F. L. McKiverts, 505 E. 21st St. | Labor Temple; Thurs. |
| (m) 335 | Springfield, Mo. | F. S. Levy, 401 E. Commercial | C. B. Patterson, 401 E. Commercial | Service Elect. Co.; last Sat. |
| (m) 336 | Manhattan, Kans. | John B. Lund, 1414 Fairchild Ave. | C. B. Custer, 1528 Poynty Ave. | |
| (rr) 337 | Parsons, Kans. | E. G. McGinnes, 1910 Stevens St. | G. A. Fitchner, Box 532 | 202 No. Central Ave.; 1st and 3rd Wed. |
| (m) 338 | Denison, Texas | Jerry Gleason, 521 1-2 W. Gandy St. | B. W. Baldwin, 309 W. Woodard St. | Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (m) 339 | Ft. Wm., Ont., Can. | Wm. Hurlan, 223 Noral St., S. | C. Dougherty, 137 W. Francis St. | Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (1) 340 | Sacramento, Calif. | A. H. Feeley, Labor Temple. | F. R. Merwin, 2322 Castro Way. | Labor Temple; Mon. |
| (m) 341 | Livingston, Mont. | H. A. Bisbee, P. O. Box 276 | W. G. Erickson, 124 E. Call St. | Masonic Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (m) 342 | Middletown, Ohio | | Murray S. Johnson, 803 Lincoln Ave. | Trades & Labor Hall; Every Fri. |
| (m) 343 | Taft, Calif. | J. H. Kettelake, Box 573 | J. B. Williams, Box 573 | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (m) 344 | Prince Rupert, B. C., Can. | | S. Massey, Box 457 | Carpenters' Hall; 2d Fri. |
| (m) 345 | Mobile, Ala. | A. D. Denny, 406 No. Claiborne St. | C. H. Lindsey, 2 No. Dauphin St. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m) 346 | Fort Smith, Ark. | Joseph M. Bumbacher, 1905 Grand Ave. | Joseph M. Bumbacher, 1905 Grand Ave. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (1) 347 | Des Moines, Ia. | W. R. Burrows, Labor Temple. | G. Hobbs, Labor Temple | Labor Temple; Every Fri. |
| (m) 348 | Calgary, Alta., Can. | W. Schopp, 926 5th Ave., N. E. | A. G. Jorgensen, 714 8th Ave. W. | Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (1) 349 | Miami, Fla. | H. W. Ferguson, 212 1-2 So. Miami Ave. | G. C. Bowes, Box 715 | Carpenter's Hall; Every Wed. |
| (m) 350 | Hannibal, Mo. | M. E. Crum, 1217 Ledford St. | Harry Baldwin, Route No. 1 | Trades Labor Hall; 1st Tues. |
| (m) 352 | Lansing, Mich. | Wm. Green, 204 So. Eighth St. | R. A. Gaunt, 215 No. Walnut St. | 115 1-2-117 1-2 E. Michigan Ave.; 1st & 3d Fri. |
| (m) 353 | Toronto, Ont., Can. | Jas. Naughton, 337 Mutual St. | P. Ellsworth, 207 8th Ave. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (iw) 354 | Salt Lake City, Utah | Geo. Haglund, Box 213 | W. J. Giles, Box 213 | Labor Temple; Wed. |
| 356 | St. Marys, Pa. | C. C. Boyer, 4 So. St. Mary's St. | Stanley R. McIntyre, 134 Washington St. | Granger's Hall, 2nd, last Fri. |

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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| L. U. | LOCATION | REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS | FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS | MEETING PLACE AND DATE |
|---------|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| (m)358 | Perth Amboy, N. J. | Willard Warner, 336 Barclay St. | Victor Larsen, 441 Compton Ave. | Bldg. Trades Council Rms.; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (m)361 | Tonopah, Nev. | C. R. Douglass, Box 217. | L. S. Peck, Box 635 | Musician Hall; 1st Tues. |
| (1)364 | Rockford, Ill. | Jack Hedrick, 1348 Crosby St. | C. E. Ingerson, 203 N. Winnebago St. | Machinists Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (m)367 | Easton, Pa. | J. E. Hurlbert, 612 Belmont St. | H. J. Stever, 722 Wolf St. | 433 Northampton St.; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (1)368 | Indianapolis, Ind. | J. F. Scanlon, 1715 W. Market. | Wallace Simmons, 238 No. Pine | Labor Temple; Fri. |
| (1)369 | Louisville, Ky. | H. M. Rowlett, 1407 Catalpa St. | E. L. Baxter, 308 West Jefferson | Moose Home; 2d & 4th Mon. |
| (m)371 | Monessen, Pa. | B. C. Enlow, Belle Vernon, Pa. | B. C. Enlow, Belle Vernon, Pa. | 3d and Crest Ave., Charleroi, Pa.; 1st Tues. |
| (m)372 | Boone, Iowa | F. D. Ridpath, 302 16th St. | Geo. Smith, 611 W. 5th St. | Labor Temple; Wed. |
| (m)374 | Augusta, Me. | Herbert Dowe, 4 Page St. | Norman McGea, 45 Pearl St. | Grand Army Hall; 2d Tues. |
| (m)375 | Allentown, Pa. | James C. Wagner, 11 E. Adams St. | Wm. W. Deitz, Route No. 6 | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (m)376 | Princeton, Ind. | K. W. Montgomery, 327 W. State | D. M. Stormont, 504 S. Hart St. | Modern Woodmen Hall; 1st Tues. |
| (m)377 | Lynn, Mass. | E. L. Forrest, No. 1 Rhodes Ave. | F. A. Williamson, 37 Beacon Hill Ave. | Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| 379 | Charlotte, N. C. | W. H. Fowler, 1004 West 5th St. | W. E. Ledwell, 25 W. 1st St. | C. L. U. Hall; Every Mon. |
| (m)382 | Columbia, S. C. | L. A. Smith, 1337 Assembly St. | Felix B. Green, 1125 Haggard Ave. | Plumber's Hall; Tues. |
| (m)383 | Gillespie, Ill. | H. B. Heeren, Gillespie, Ill. | C. E. Edwards, 1002 E. Main St. | Cooperative Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| (m)384 | Muskogee, Okla. | H. H. Shell, 309 No. 5th St. | H. H. Shell, 309 No. 5th St. | 401 Railway Exchange Bldg.; Every Fri. |
| (rr)385 | Marshall, Texas | N. O. Nowlin, 1905 Houston Ave., Pt. Arthur, Texas. | N. O. Nowlin, 1905 Houston Ave., Pt. Arthur, Texas. | K. of P. Hall; 2d, 3d Fri. |
| (m)388 | Palestine, Texas | Raymond Abeel, 12 Jay St. | G. C. Fairfield, 1001 E. Lacy St. | Trades Council Hall; 2nd, 4th Mon. |
| (m)389 | Glenn Falls, N. Y. | R. G. Gallagher, 1701 7th St. | B. J. Gardephe, 22 New St. | Trades Assembly Hall; 2d Friday. |
| (m)390 | Port Arthur, Texas | | Geo. T. Dunaway, 932 DeQuen Blvd. | Fulces Cafe; 1st, 2d Wed. |
| (1)391 | Ardmore, Okla. | T. Walcott, 724 4th Ave., S. E. | A. A. Holcomb, 805 B St., N. W. | Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (m)392 | Troy, N. Y. | W. A. Ryan, 59 Congress St. | I. S. Scott, Young Bldg., State | Lebor Temple; 2nd and 4th Thurs. |
| (1)393 | Havre, Mont. | Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479. | Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479. | Havre Hotel; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (1)394 | Auburn, N. Y. | Geo. Greule, 233 Janet St. | Geo. Greule, 233 Janet St. | Motel's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (cs)396 | Boston, Mass. | Arthur Myshral, 296 River St. | Walter Ayward, 18 Ticknor St. | Wolf's Memorial Hall, 987 Wash.; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (m)397 | Balboa, C. Z., Pan. | T. Walcott, 724 4th Ave., S. E. | So. Boston, Mass. | Balboa Lodge Hall; 2d Tues. |
| (m)400 | Asbury Park, N. J. | J. L. Dyer, Box 145. | G. Edgar Murphy, P. O. Box 281 | Room 32-33, Appleby Bldg., 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m)401 | Reno, Nevada | F. A. Clayton, 1020 Sewall Ave. | David O'Reilly, 129 Abbott Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J. | |
| (1)402 | Greenwich, Conn. | Herbert Bennett, Box 497, Harrison, N. Y. | Geo. I. James, 919 Jones St. | Labor Headquarters; 1st Thurs. |
| (rr)403 | Portsmouth, Ohio | O. H. Kinder, 1516 10th St. | W. D. Peck, 11 Lawrence St. | 96 Greenwich Ave.; 2d Fri. |
| (1)405 | Cedar Rapids, Ia. | T. D. Phelps, 354 So. 11th St. | N. L. Boren, 1914 7th St. | Red Men's Hall; Thurs. |
| (m)406 | West. | | W. H. Jennings, 525 1st Ave. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (m)408 | Okmulgee, Okla. | J. R. Weiser, care L. & H. Elec. Co. | J. R. Weiser, care L. & H. Elec. Co. | Eagles' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| (m)409 | Missoula, Mont. | B. A. Vickrey, 236 Wash. St. | J. H. Haydorff, 701 S. 2d St., W. | E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m)411 | Warren, Ohio | C. G. Tyler, 108 Howland Ave. | Geo. J. Henry, 35 1-2 Main St. | Union Savings Trust Bldg.; 1st & 3d Wed. |
| 412 | Shelby Mont. | | G. S. Fulton, care The Electric Shop | |
| (1)413 | Santa Barbara, Calif. | M. R. Martin, 130 West De La Guerero St. | John Brown, 1306 Morrison Ave. | 61 1/2 State St.; Mon. |
| (rr)414 | Macon, Ga. | M. L. Ryan, 1118 Ash St. | J. F. McFarland, 788 Holt Ave. | 509 Mulberry St.; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (m)415 | Cheyenne, Wyo. | C. Stocker, 1918 Pioneer Ave. | C. C. Stocker, 1918 Pioneer Ave. | Moulton Electric Co., 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (m)416 | Bozeman, Mont. | H. Dale Cline, Box 515. | H. Dale Cline, Box 515. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (m)417 | Coffeyville, Kans. | O. Hall, 501 W. 1st St. | A. J. Koehne, 910 W. 10th St. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (m)418 | Pasadena, Calif. | J. A. Barbieri, 1450 Locust St. | W. R. Boyles, 1611 Paloma St. | Labor Temple; Fri. |
| (m)420 | Keokuk, Ia. | E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll | E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll | 61 1/2 Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (m)422 | New Phila., Ohio | Carl Rippel, 248 E. Ray St. | J. D. Crissel, 326 No. 7th St. | Hammond Printing Co.; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (rr)423 | Moberly, Mo. | Geo. Evans, 214 Walnut St. | J. H. McCallum, 827 Myra St. | Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (rr)424 | Decatur, Ill. | James Quinn, 2129 E. Prairie St. | S. F. Wolf, 535 E. Olive St. | 1164 E. Eldorado St.; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (m)426 | Sioux Falls, S. D. | L. Keefer, 1200 E. 9th St. | A. H. Baumgartner, 1408 S. Dakota Ave. | Egan Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (1)427 | Springfield, Ill. | A. F. Hughes, 1905 So. 19th St. | Fred Volla, 1017 No. 2nd St. | Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (m)428 | Bakersfield, Calif. | E. J. Gartley, Box 238. | C. H. Rohrer, Box 238. | Labor Temple; Every Mon. |
| (m)429 | Nashville, Tenn. | F. E. Wheeler, 912 Fatherland | F. E. Wheeler, 912 Fatherland | 21 1/2 8th Ave. N.; Wed. |
| (1)430 | Racine, Wis. | J. E. Raven, 513 S. 8th St. | Otto Rode, 1819 Albert St. | Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (m)431 | Mason City, Ia. | Leo Skyles, 423 2nd St. N. E. | L. R. Batchelor, 924 N. Delaware Ave. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (m)432 | Bucyrus, Ohio | Chas. Larcamp, East Charles St. | Frederick Baehr, 1112 E. Warren St. | Trades and Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m)434 | Douglas, Ariz. | J. C. McCunniff, 1021 B. Ave. | J. F. Johnson, Box 221. | Union Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| (m)435 | Winnipeg, Man., Can. | A. Mackay, 577 Finley St. | J. L. McBride, Labor Temple | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m)436 | Watervliet, N. Y. | | Frank Miller, 1207 5th Ave. | Maccabees Hall; 3d Sat. |
| (m)437 | Fall River, Mass. | Frank Mullien, 101 Adams St. | James Reynolds, 380 Durfee St. | Painter's Hall, 2d, 4th Fri. |
| (1)439 | Akron, Ohio | | W. O. Fisher, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 135A, South Akron, Ohio | Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (m)440 | Riverside, Calif. | V. W. Dundas, 293 Locust St. | J. A. King, 262 Bandini St. | Mechanics' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| (rr)441 | Spokane, Wash. | Ed. Thomas, Pendleton Hotel. | H. F. Conroy, Opportunity, Wash. | Carpenters' Hall; 4th Sun. and 2d Thurs. |
| (m)442 | Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Can. | J. T. Keith, Box 72. | J. H. Gallagher, Box 24. | Orange Hall; 1st & 3d Thurs. |
| (m)443 | Montgomery, Ala. | E. A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082 | E. A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082 | 18 1/2 N. Perry St.; Thurs. |
| (m)444 | Ponca City, Okla. | C. E. Balcer | Jasper E. Cobb, 1023 S. 4th St. | Labor Temple; Tues. |
| (1)445 | Battle Creek, Mich. | F. Jaehnke, 420 Maple St. | J. H. Scott, R. F. D. 10, Box 51a | Brothers Homes; Alternate Fri. |
| (m)446 | Monroe, La. | J. L. Singhal, 112 Jackson St. | J. L. Singhal, 112 Jackson St. | Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (m)447 | Sandusky, Ohio | | Wolby Weidman, 1416 Linchley | Central Labor Hall; 2d, 3d Fri. |
| (m)449 | Pocatello, Idaho | J. H. Guymon, Box 196. | J. H. Guymon, Box 196. | Labor Temple; Every Tues. |
| (m)450 | Worcester, Mass. | | | |
| (m)452 | Gloucester, N. J. | Wm. C. Storm, 1171 Morton St., Camden, N. J. | Thos. R. Dunleavy, 250 Woodlawn Ave., Collingswood, N. J. | Italian Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (rr)454 | Bluefield, W. Va. | M. B. Parks, P. O. Box 798. | A. R. Woltz, 67 Rogers St. | Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (m)456 | New Brunswick, N. J. | W. J. Murray, 316 Woodbridge Ave., Highland Park. | Julius Kampf, 63 Richardson St. | 150 Neilson St.; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| (1)457 | Altoona, Pa. | H. I. Linderliter, Box 457. | J. C. Hoover, Box 457. | B. of R. T. Home; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m)458 | Aberdeen, Wash. | H. A. Trager, Box 91. | R. C. Jordan, P. O. Box 91. | Labor Press; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (m)460 | Chickasha, Okla. | W. O. Pitchford, care Phillip Electric Co. | B. S. Bakema, 513 Illinois Ave. | Union Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (1)461 | Aurora, Ill. | Ed. Bach, 59 So. Broadway. | J. L. Quirin, 364 Talma St. | Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Wed. |
| (rr)462 | Waycross, Ga. | | M. C. Beverly, 1915 Albany Ave. | Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (rr)463 | Springfield, Mo. | M. Rupert, 1345 Frisco Ave. | J. W. Dieterman, 833 S. Missouri Ave. | Harmony Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (m)465 | San Diego, Calif. | C. H. Morris, 1921 "E" St. | Robert Bennett, 2621 Boston Ave. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. |

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL

| L. U. | LOCATION | REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS | FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS | MEETING PLACE AND DATE | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| (1) 466 | Charleston, W. Va. | C. A. Reilly, Route 2, Box 63 a; B. Morgan, 405 Ohio Ave. | Masonic Temple; Fri. | | |
| | | South Hills, Charleston. | | | |
| (m) 467 | Miami, Ariz. | F. S. Buck, Box 581 | Emil B. Maff, P. O. Box 511, Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. | | |
| (rr) 468 | Van Nest, N. Y. | A. W. Stevenson, 775 Melrose Edw., Bronx, N. Y. C. | 2nd, Westchester, N. Y. | 4th Thurs. | |
| (1) 470 | Haverhill, Mass. | Irwin Moore, 159 Main St. | John W. Perry, 33 Pleasant St., Academy of Music Bldg.; 2d, 4th Fri. | | |
| (m) 471 | Millinocket, Me. | Jos. Nickless, Box 6 | Jos. Nickless, Box 6 | Rush Block; 1st Fri. | |
| (rr) 473 | Terre Haute, Ind. | A. W. Norwood, 2917 Fenwood Ave. | W. O. Partridge, 2621 Fenwood K. of P. Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs. | | |
| (m) 474 | Memphis, Tenn. | A. R. McGoldrick, 714 Madison Ave. | S. D. White, 1903 So. Cox St., Italian Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. | | |
| (m) 475 | Kingston, N. Y. | John E. Drewes, Jr., 184 No. Main St. | Michael Gallagher, 37 Gross St., City Hall; 1st Tues. | | |
| (m) 476 | Saginaw, Mich. | B. W. Allen, Carpenter's Hall, 121½ So. Franklin Ave. | I. McCoy, Carpenter's Hall, 121½ Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. | | |
| (m) 477 | San Bernardino, Cal. | J. Wilson, 757 Court St. | S. G. Franklin Ave. | J. W. Wats, 379 20th St. | Over San Bernardino Valley Bank; every Thurs. |
| (1) 479 | Beaumont, Texas | Frank T. Johnson, Box 932 | C. A. Weber, Box 932 | Carpenters' Hall; Every Tues. | |
| (i) 481 | Indianapolis, Ind. | C. Westerhofer, 41 W. Pearl St. | Charles Brimer, H. W. Pearl St. | 41 West Pearl St.; Wed. | |
| (m) 482 | Eureka, Calif. | L. E. Starkey, 806 E. St. | Henry J. Toriwaki, Box 688 | Labor Hall; Tues. | |
| (1) 483 | Tacoma, Wash. | R. L. Thompson, P. O. Box 53 | H. E. Durant, 505 So. Park Ave. | 111½ Tacoma Ave.; 1st, 3d Mon. | |
| (i) 485 | Rock Island, Ill. | M. G. Welch, 1719 7th St. | Lloyd Leveen, 2381 8th Ave. | Industrial Home Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri. | |
| (rr) 487 | Hannibal, Mo. | W. T. McCarthy, 313 Bird St. | G. F. Fagerstrom, 201 S. 8th Ave. | Chas. Fagerstrom, 201 S. 8th Ave. | |
| (m) 488 | Bridgeport, Conn. | Harold F. McCarthy, 1103 Main St. | Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. | | |
| (1) 490 | Centralia, Ill. | J. T. Saive, 67 Inspector St. | Lee Allen, 358 S. Sycamore St. | Carpenters' Hall; 3d Mon. | |
| (i) 492 | Montreal, Que., Can. | Golden Freeman, 1028 Dover St. | Chas. Hadgkiss, 438 Bielle Ave. | 47 Ontario St. E.; 2d, 4th Wed. | |
| (1) 493 | Johnstown, Pa. | Thos. Byers, 339 Walnut St. | Jas. Fetterman, 472 Edith Ave. | Franklin Bldg.; Tues. | |
| (1) 494 | Milwaukee, Wis. | E. B. Breitsteller, 183 Burleigh St. | Chas. Hansen, 802 69th Ave. | Electrical Workers' Hall; Fri. | |
| (1) 496 | Plainfield, N. J. | L. M. Higgins, Lock Box 524, Dunellen, N. J. | Thomas Tufty, 118 North Ave., Plainfield, N. J. | Edward Pilot, General Delivery, Kenogami, Que. | |
| 493 | Jonquieres & Kenogami, Que., Can. | | | | |
| (1) 500 | San Antonio, Texas | L. C. Mathis, 406 Pacific Ave. | C. F. Townsend, 1318 Ave., "B" | Trades Council Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. | |
| (m) 501 | Yonkers, N. Y. | H. W. Wilsberger, 119 S. High St. | Henry Stroh, 15 Fernbrook Ave. | Labor Lyceum; 1st Fri. | |
| (f) 503 | Boston, Mass. | Geo. Mooney, 276 Bunker Hill St., Charleston, Mass. | R. Catolain, 13 Anderson St. | 995 Wash. St.; 2d, 4th Fri. | |
| (m) 504 | Meadville, Pa. | R. O. Perry, Penn Ave., Kerrtown, Pa. | S. H. Wasson, 563 Green St. | Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. | |
| (m) 506 | Chicago, Ill. | Otto Koehler, 1543 Aberdeen St. | F. E. Martin, 204 W. 14th St. | Moose Hall; 1st Mon. | |
| (m) 508 | Savannah, Ga. | J. T. Hill, 238 Drayton St. | W. H. String, 827 W. 37th St. | DeKalb Hall; Every Thurs. | |
| (1) 510 | Galveston, Texas | Frank McKee, 1017 21st St. | J. Simpson, 1501 16th St. | Arg. C; 1st and 3d Thurs. | |
| (rr) 511 | Topeka, Kans. | Chas. G. Sheetz, 2015 Lincoln St. | G. D. Stitt, 313 Lake St. | 418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Thurs. | |
| (m) 513 | Charlottesville, Va. | P. C. Crousehaw, 411 4th St. N. E. | J. B. Russ, Box 281 | National Bank Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri. | |
| (1) 514 | Detroit, Mich. | Fred Robbins, Manufacturing Ave. | G. A. Hall, 206 Edmund Place | 35 Adelphie; Every Fri. | |
| (m) 515 | Newport News, Va. | W. E. Brinson, 426 Newport News | C. B. Dresser, Willow St., Hampton, Va. | Grebbe Hall, Hampton, 1st, 3d Tues. | |
| (m) 517 | Astoria, Oreg. | H. W. Dathoren, 75 W. Exchange St. | E. A. Dethlefsen, 210 E. 5th St. | Carpenter Hall, 1st, 3d Wed. | |
| (m) 518 | Meridian, Miss. | W. R. McGehee, 1101 25th Ave. | W. R. McGehee, 1101 25th Ave. | Pythian Castle; 1st, 3d Fri. | |
| (m) 520 | Austin, Texas | R. E. Praelin, 699 West Lynn Ave. | Labor Temple; 1st Wed. | | |
| (m) 521 | Greeley, Colo. | F. Logren, Box 1103 | Andy Hornmuth, Box 1005 | 625 8th Ave.; 2d, 3d Mon. | |
| (i) 522 | Lawrence, Mass. | Fred S. Powers, 133 Bailey St. | Arthur G. Norquist, 2201 Willow | Lincoln Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. | |
| (1) 526 | Watsonville, Calif. | Geo. A. Dethlefsen, 210 E. 5th St. | Geo. A. Dethlefsen, 210 E. 5th St. | Trade Assembly Hall; Wed. | |
| (m) 527 | Galveston, Texas | F. L. Wilson, 2107½ Ave. "E" | Joe Carlin, 4014 Ave. "Eye" | Pajaro Valley Bank Bldg.; Every Fri. | |
| (rr) 528 | Milwaukee, Wis. | Joe Schimmeles, 1912 Franklin St. | Jas. Hagerman, 619 Linus St. | 309½ Tremont; 2d, 4th Fri. | |
| (m) 529 | Plattsburg, N. Y. | Griffith H. Morris, 45½ Chapman St. | Arthur G. Norquist, 2201 Willow | 3d Res. Ave.; 2d Thurs. | |
| (m) 531 | Davtona, Fla. | G. A. Long, Box 863 | St. | Trades Assembly Hall; Wed. | |
| (m) 532 | Billings, Mont. | F. F. Rember, 107 No. 33rd St. | Carl Wetherell, Box 95 | Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. | |
| (rr) 533 | Proctor, Minn. | | W. T. Gates, Box 646 | Cooks and Waiters Hall; 1st Wed. | |
| (1) 535 | Evansville, Ind. | James Robinson, 1310 Harriett St. | W. H. Koch, 2625 W. 1st St., Duluth, Minn. | Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. | |
| (1) 536 | Schenectady, N. Y. | Jos. Way, 1826 Union St. | Roy Judd, 1209 No. Rowley St. | Carpenters' Hall; Every Fri. | |
| (cs) 537 | San Francisco, Calif. | D. C. Wallace, 875 Arlington St. | Thomas Ronke, 359 Carrie St. | 258 State St.; 1st, 3d Sat. | |
| (1) 538 | Danville, Ill. | T. B. Sheppard, 129 No. Franklin St. | F. Dougan, 6 Ford St. | Room 231, Pacific Bldg.; 1st Mon. | |
| (m) 539 | Port Huron, Mich. | Clarence A. Phillip, 945 Crescent Place. | R. Bleeker, 812 Commercial | Trades and Labor Council; 1st, 3d Tues. | |
| (1) 540 | Canton, Ohio | H. C. Hinds, 3122 Glenn Place N. W. | J. McMurray, 911 3rd St. S. W. | Arthur G. Norquist, 2201 Willow | Best Hall; Every Tues. |
| 514 | Hornell, N. Y. | George Wandell, 59 John St. | L. W. Fritz, 80 Bennett St. | Machinists' Hall; every Wed. | |
| (rr) 549 | Huntington, W. Va. | L. R. Diehl, 2534 1st Ave. | J. O. Bradley, 212½ 10th Ave. | Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. | |
| (m) 552 | Lewiston, Mont. | A. La Doucette, Box 741 | J. G. Dixon, Box 658 | Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. | |
| (e) 556 | Walla Walla, Wash. | Chas. Stevens, Box 508 | C. Donald, Box 731 | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. | |
| (rr) 557 | Minot, N. Dak. | T. J. Parnell, 123 Meridian St. | C. E. Anderson, Box 353 | Basement, Sons Norway Hall; 1st Thurs. | |
| (m) 558 | Florence, Ala. | E. L. Shrader, 330 Crosby St. | T. C. Wilson, 61 Calavera St. | Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. | |
| (1) 560 | Pasadena, Calif. | L. A. McEvon, 1121 B. Wellington St. | A. L. Taylor, Lorain Ave. | Labor Temple; Thurs. | |
| (rr) 561 | Montreal, Que., Can. | P. Q. | Montreal, No. | 592 Union Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed. | |
| (m) 563 | Marion, Ind. | C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Washington St. | C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Wash. | Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. | |
| (m) 564 | Richmond, Ind. | Harold Salters, 2116 No. F St. | ingston St. | Walter Johnson, Genneth Theatre T. M. A. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. | |
| (m) 566 | Roanoke, Va. | H. A. Price, E. Radford, Va. | Flats. | P. E. Moses, P. O. Box 401, Sa- | |
| (1) 567 | Portland, Me. | Philip V. Libby, Cornell St., So. Portland | lem, Va. | Labor Hall; Tues. | |
| (1) 568 | Montreal, Que., Can. | E. R. Reinhard, 703 Henry Julien | C. Arthur Smith, 15 Elm St., 514 Congress St. | Portland | ; Every Monday. |
| (1) 569 | San Diego, Calif. | F. Griffard, 417 Ontario St. | J. W. Willis, 1917 Riallack St. | E. 117 Out. St., E.; 1st, 3d Mon. | |
| (m) 570 | Tucson, Ariz. | G. W. Adams, 1027 21st St. | G. W. Adams, 1027 21st St. | Labor Temple; Every Thurs. | |
| (m) 571 | McGill, Nevada | O. E. B. 3rd St. | M. C. Hoffmann, Zum Apf. | G. E. Wickens, Box 927 | Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Sundays. |
| (1) 572 | Regina, Sask., Can. | John Phillips, Box 312 | G. E. Wickens, Box 927 | Cypress Hall; 4th Mon. | |
| (1) 573 | Warren, O. | Jas. R. Peacock, 2210 Pasqua | J. W. Willis, 1917 Riallack St. | Trades Hall, Old St.; 3rd Wed. | |
| (m) 574 | Bremerton, Wash. | W. P. Barto, West Market St. | Forrest Smith, 25 Main St. | Blk. Trades Hall; 2nd, 4th Fri. | |
| (1) 575 | | G. L. Clark, 215 2nd St. | J. Van Rossum, 214 9th St. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues. | |

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

| L. U. | LOCATION | REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS | FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS | MEETING PLACE AND DATE |
|---------|------------------------|---|--|---|
| (m)575 | Portsmouth, Ohio | Gordon Werman, 1327 Center St. | S. N. Evans, 905 4th St. | Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (I)578 | Hackensack, N. J. | Gen. Renz, 259 Green Ave., Lynhurst, N. J. | F. W. DuBois, 13 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. | Junior Order Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m)580 | Olympia, Wash. | W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave. | W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave. | 116 E. 4th St.; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (m)581 | Morristown, N. J. | Thos. R. Pieron, Hanover Ave., Morris Plains. | Chas. W. Case, 25 Speedwell Place. | Elks' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (I)583 | El Paso, Texas | W. Stevenson, Labor Temple | L. J. Reynolds, 1126 E. San Antonio St. | Labor Temple; Every Thurs. |
| (I)584 | Tulsa, Okla. | S. D. Griffing, 2812 E. 3rd St. Route No. 7. | D. Gadels, 1523 N. Boston St. | Carpenters' Hall; Every Friday. |
| (I)585 | El Paso, Texas | Chas. Murphy, Box 1316 | Claud Blair, Box 1316 | Labor Hall; Every Fri. |
| (I)587 | Pottsville, Pa. | John Biltheiser, 200 Peacock St. | Ira J. Hassler, 503 Fairview St. | Centre and Arch St.; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (I)588 | Lowell, Mass. | Joseph C. Taft, 90 Crawford St. | Adam F. Silk, 60 Ellis Ave. | I. O. O. F. Bldg.; Every Friday. |
| (I)590 | New London, Conn. | W. E. Dray, 63 Lewis St. | F. C. Ratliffburn, 32 Cutler St. | Machinist Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (I)591 | Stockton, Calif. | C. S. Rose, 107 W. Poplar | W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter St. | 216 E. Market, Mon. |
| (I)592 | Kansas City, Mo. | W. A. Mills, 720 Trout St. | E. G. Hagstrom, 1219 West 41st | Labor Temple, 11th and Woodland; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (m)594 | Dunkirk, N. Y. | Paul C. Kittell, 1 Canaday St. | C. R. Harris, 57 W. 3d St. | W. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (m)594 | Santa Rosa, Calif. | Walter Stracke, Box 437 | Rex Harris, Box 437 | Germany Hall; 2nd, 4th Fri. |
| (I)595 | Oakland, Calif. | Gene Gaillac, Hotel Royal | L. E. Pollard, 1635 92nd Ave. | 1918 Grove St.; Every Wed. |
| (I)596 | Clarksburg, W. Va. | C. H. Baltzell, 602 Moore St. | D. M. Resslar, 99 Denham St. | Robinson Bldg.; Thurs. |
| (m)599 | Iowa City, Ia. | F. E. Vaughn, 1016 Iowa Ave. | G. F. Ramsey, 621 S. Lucas St. | Eagles Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues. |
| (I)601 | Champaign, Ill. | R. E. Kuster, 1211 W. Park St., Urbana, Ill. | J. C. Adams, 1706 Glenn Park Drive, Champaign, Ill. | Boone 209, Labor Hall; 3d Fri. |
| (m)602 | Amarillo, Texas | M. C. Apel, 805 Buchanan St. | S. V. Hopper, 2000 Taylor St. | I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (m)603 | Kittanning, Pa. | M. W. McKeen, Ridge Ave. | E. McCafferty, 538 Fair St. | Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (rr)608 | Fort Wayne, Ind. | O. Miller, 1011 Erie St. | O. L. Markey, 1045 Delaware Ave. | Apprentice Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (I)609 | Spokane, Wash. | Glenn Merrill, 517 No. 1st St. | E. Christosh, Box 1777 | Carpenters' Hall; last Thurs. |
| (m)610 | Marshalltown, Ia. | Wm. Shephard, General Delivery | Jas. H. Johnson, 311 So. 5th St. | Labor Hall; 1st Sun. |
| (m)611 | Albuquerque, N. M. | J. A. Beaumont, 112 Trinity Ave. | W. E. Bueche, Box 244 | Painters Hall, 1st Wed. |
| (I)613 | Atlanta, Ga. | George Le Cans | W. P. Wehr, 560 Central Ave. | Labor Temple; Fri. |
| (I)614 | San Rafael, Calif. | R. Midgley, Menlo Park, Calif. | H. E. Smith, 224 H St. | Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (m)617 | San Mateo, Calif. | | A. E. Midgley, 811 Guinda St., Palo Alto, Calif. | B. T. C. Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (I)619 | Hot Springs, Ark. | T. E. MacDonald, 821 Oakland Ave. | J. L. Davis, 325 Laurel St. | Carpenter Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (m)620 | Sheboygan, Wis. | | Gerhart Feder, 1425 N. 7th St. | Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (s)622 | Lynn, Mass. | Jas. Sherman, Box 248 | Chas. D. Keaverly, Box 218 | 767a Western Ave., 2d, 4th Mon. |
| (I)623 | Butte, Mont. | J. Dougherty, Box 141 | A. A. Sundberg, Box 141 | Cooks' & Waiters' Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues. |
| (I)625 | Halifax, N. S. | W. V. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St. | W. V. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St. | 7 Annandale St.; 1st Fri. |
| (m)627 | Lorain, Ohio | Lester Kress, 323 7th St. | C. Wiegand, 331 E. 21st St. | Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| (rr)628 | Wilmington, Del. | Harry Ringler, 1022 W. 3d St. | A. Ainsworth, 2202 W. 6th St. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (m)629 | Moncton, N. B., C. | Walter H. Stratton, 79 Fleet St. | R. Robinson, Sunny Brae, West Co. | R. Robinson, Sunny Brae, West Co.; 2d Mon. |
| (m)630 | Lethbridge, Alta. | C. Leo Wadden, Box 474 | Leo. Wadden, P. O. Box 474 | 4th St., S.; Last Wed. |
| (I)631 | Newburgh, N. Y. | Fred Scott, R.F.D. No. 1, 5th Ave. | Geo. G. Griswold, 63 Lander St. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| (I)635 | Davenport, Iowa | A. Anderson, 115 West 8th St. | L. P. Crecelius, 1927 College Ave. | 121 West 3rd St.; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| (I)636 | Toronto, Ont., Can. | | J. Brown, 323 Ossington Ave. | Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Thurs. |
| (p)638 | Centralia, Ill. | M. Beatty, 607 Craig Ave. | E. Adams, 609 W. 6th St., So. | Miners' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| (rr)641 | Silvis, Ill. | C. A. Rushland, Box 186, Water town, Ill. | F. D. Miller, Room 206, Kneiberg Bldg., Moline, Ill. | Industrial Hall, Moline, Ill.; 2d Wed. |
| (m)642 | Meriden, Conn. | H. Geis, 63 Lindsley Ave. | E. D. Lanchraft, 79 Reservoir Ave. | Building Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (m)646 | Sheridan, Wyo. | C. E. Luce, Big Horn, Wyo. | Leo. B. Oneyear, 15 No. Sheridan Ave. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (I)647 | Schenectady, N. Y. | Edw. Smith, 310 Paige St. | W. A. Briggs, 247 Foster Ave. | 258 State St.; 1st Wed. |
| (m)648 | Hamilton, Ohio | C. S. Bowers, 708 So. 8th St. | J. W. Wilson, 428 Pershing Ave. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (m)649 | Alton, Ill. | C. W. White 26 E. 6th St. | J. Voss, 900 Hawley Ave. | Tophorn Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m)651 | Merced, Calif. | F. C. McConnell, Box 324 | G. W. Degner, R. No. 2, Box 55 D. | Union Headquarters Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m)653 | Miles City, Mont. | Herbert F. Schulz, 1013 No. Montana Ave. | Jas. P. Welch, P. O. Box 821 | 7th and Main St.; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (I)655 | Waterbury, Conn. | Wm. Halpin, 19 Sycamore Lane | E. B. Chapin, Box 1123 | 127 E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (c)655 | Dunkirk, N. Y. | Chas. Costantino, 330 Deer St. | Chas. Costantino, 330 Deer St. | Machinists' Hall; 4th Sun., 2.30 p. m. |
| (I)660 | Wethersfield, Conn. | Martin O'Rourke, 401 Cooke St. | Edw. Conlon, 501 Wilson St. | Building Trades Hall; Every Fri. |
| (m)661 | Hutchinson, Kans. | C. P. Gish, 511 W. 17th | A. B. Rutledge, 113 N. Monroe St. | Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (rr)668 | Boston, Mass. | Walt. H. Chandler, Box 21, N. Billerica, Mass. | C. S. Stevens, 54 Elm St., Worcester, Mass. | Puritan Hall; 3d Thurs. |
| (m)664 | New York, N. Y. | Sam Wright, 113 Western Ave. | Wm. H. Pinckney, 189 Jackson Ave., Mineola, L. I. | Labor Lyceum, 1st, 3d Sat. |
| (I)666 | Richmond, Va. | S. E. Pettit, Fargo Plumbing & Heating Co. | C. J. Alston, 629 N. 33d St. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| (m)668 | Lafayette, Ind. | Ed. Lane, 309 Euclid Ave. | Will Tompkins, 2107 2nd Ave. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (I)669 | Springfield, Ohio | S. J. Martin, 481 Aldine St. | Henry Lammers, 1119 Elizabeth St. | West Lafayette, Ind. |
| (m)670 | Fargo, N. Dak. | Roselle, N. J. | W. R. Hicks, 339 Oakwood Pl. | Labor Temple; Every Fri. |
| (m)672 | Grand Forks, N. Dak. | W. V. Hallin, Box 88, Cristobal, C. Z. | S. B. Frankovsky, 719 10th St. So. | Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Tues. |
| (m)675 | Elizabeth, N. J. | | R. L. Jolner, 407 Cherry St. | Union Temple; 2d, 4th Sun. |
| (m)677 | Cristobal, C. Z., Pan. | | R. D. Lewis, 218 Orchard St. | Building Trades Council; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (m)679 | Grinnell, Iowa | Alex Hunter, 603 2d Ave. | S. B. Jones, Box 145, Gatun, C. Z., Panama. | Masonic Temple, Cristobal; 1st Tues. |
| (m)680 | Fond du Lac, Wis. | W. J. Mueller, 453 N. Park Ave. | F. L. Rinefort, 1303 Main St. | Gatun Hall; 3d Tues. |
| (m)681 | Wichita Falls, Tex. | Lee Hudgings | Wm. Liefander, 103 So. Seymour St. | Labor Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (m)684 | Modesto, Calif. | E. Palmer, 402 Virginia Ave. | H. F. Sprinkles, 2000 Buchanan St. | Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (rr)685 | Bloomington, Ill. | E. Moore, 705 N. Mason | N. A. Lambert, 1005 6th St. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (m)686 | Hazleton, Pa. | C. J. Brill, 323 E. Walnut St. | Wm. Rylander, 1507 W. Graham | Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| (m)688 | Mansfield, Ohio | R. Curry, 98 Land Ave. | Howard Snyder, 561 W. 9th St. | 9 East Mine St.; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| (I)691 | Glendale, Calif. | Arthur H. Sellers, 1230 No. Elm Ave. | Glehn B. Leonard, 114 So. Foster | Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (m)694 | Youngstown, Ohio | C. H. Gardner, 29 Peplar St., Youngstown, Ohio. | H. M. Grizas, 1342 E. Park Ave., Eagle Rock City, Calif. | C. L. U. Hall; Monday. |
| (m)695 | St. Joseph, Mo. | Ben Bradford, 1333 So. 17th St. | Frank Hamilton, 113 Franklin Ave., Niles, Ohio. | 223 W. Federal St.; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (I)696 | Albany, N. Y. | G. W. Colony, 98 Clinton Ave. | E. Holman, 2521 Messing St. | Labor Temple; Every Thursday. |
| (I)697 | Gary, Ind. | W. D. Hedden, 995 Hyslop Pl., Hammond, Ind. | Wm. J. Hannaway, 52 Elizabeth Chicago, Ill. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| (m)698 | Jerome, Ariz. | C. W. Wykoff, Box 1840 | John R. Kohle, 1035 E. 47th St. | Gary Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m)701 | Hinsdale, Ill. | Lee Kline, Naperville, Ill. | B. W. Langkafel, Hinsdale, Ill. | Hamm'd Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| | | | | NMIL Bldg.; Every Mon. |
| | | | | Naperville, Ill.; 2d Fri. |

| L. U. | LOCATION | REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS | FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS | MEETING PLACE AND DATE |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| (m)702 Marion, Ill. | | Neal Campbell, 409 Buchanan St. | E. Scott, 208 N. Gardner, W. Mystic Workers; | 1st, 3d Sun. |
| (m)703 Edwardsville, Ill. | | Geo. O. Smith, R. R. No. 1. | E. Frankfort, Ill. C. H. Hotz, Postal Tel. Co. | Main and Vandalia; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (l)704 Dubuque, Ia. | | S. B. Disch, E. Dubuque, Ill. | Henry Gobell, 2117 N. Main St. | 7th and Main; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (m)705 Monmouth, Ill. | | Fred Stuttsman, 217 W. Detroit Ave. | Jas. E. Ward, 733 E. 11th Ave. | Labor Hall; 2d Mon. |
| (l)707 Holyoke, Mass. | | Robert Beebe, Grant St. South, Hadley Falls, Mass. | Arthur Coderre, 233 Park St. | Redmen's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m)710 Northampton, Mass. | E. Zuyewski, 37 Grant Ave. | Lee Christal, 40 Hampton Ave. | 1st National Bank; 1st, 2d Tues. | |
| (m)711 Long Beach, Calif. | W. H. Meyers, Box 207. | H. H. Jackson, Box 207. | 227 1-3 East First; Every Wed. | |
| (l)712 New Brighton, Pa. | Chas. H. May, Box 234, West Chas. H. May, Box 234. | P. O. Box 234. | Painters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. | |
| (s)713 Chicago, Ill. | A. Lang, 1433 S. 59th Ave. | H. F. Sieling, 119 S. Throop St. | West Bridgewater, Mass. | 119 S. Throop St.; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (p)715 Kincaid, Ill. | Roy Hawkins, Taylorville, Ill. | Oscar Simon, Box 401. | I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. | |
| (l)716 Houston, Texas | I. T. Saunders, 1620 Maud St. | E. Wood, 4204 Washington Ave. | Labor Temple; Every Thurs. | |
| (s)717 Boston, Mass. | D. Butord. | Jas. J. Tierney, 92 Wentham St. | 927 Wash St.; 1st 3d Tues. | |
| (l)719 Manchester, N. H. | E. V. Fitzpatrick, 475 Maple St. | Jamaica Plain, Mass. | | |
| (rr)720 Camden, N. J. | E. Sonigen, 416 Royden St. | F. L. Evans, 599 Hanover St. | 895 Elm St.; 2d, 4th Wed. | |
| (m)722 Cortland, N. Y. | | E. F. Cooper, P. O. Box 47. | 718 So. Fifth St.; 2d, 4th Fri. | |
| (l)723 Fort Wayne, Ind. | Harry Lutz, 1721 West 3rd St. | Jerry Hartnett, Box 298. | Palmyra, N. J. | |
| (l)725 Terre Haute, Ind. | P. A. Hall, 1837 S. 8th St. | R. E. Deel, 1017 Lorée St. | Whitney Blk.; 3d Monday. | |
| (m)729 Punxsutawney, Pa. | Dwight Adams, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 10. | A. C. Moredock, 2329 5th Ave. | Painters' Hall; Every Fri. | |
| (m)731 Int. Falls, Minn. | E. R. Walsh, 409 5th St. | Forrest Elder, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 10. | C. L. U. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. | |
| (rr)732 Portsmouth, Va. | L. Ziegenthaler, 424 Nelson St. | E. R. Walsh, 409 5th St. | City Hall; 1st Tues. | |
| (rr)733 Altoona, Pa. | O. R. McConaughy, Station No. 13 | J. W. Bethel, 1831 Laurel Ave. | J. W. Bethel, 1831 Laurel Ave. | |
| (m)734 Norfolk, Va. | Jerome E. Hawkins, 431 Wright St., Portsmouth, Va. | Louis A. Lamade, 332 24th Ave. | Home of Labor, Inc.; 1st, 3d Wed. | |
| (m)735 Burlington, Ia. | W. F. Wales, 814 N. 9th St. | J. F. Cherry, 330 Pueblo St. | C. L. W. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. | |
| (m)738 Orange, Texas | E. L. Spaugh, Box 204. | R. E. Pierce, 1207 S. 4th St. | Odd Fellows Hall; 1st, 3d & 4th Thurs. | |
| (rr)741 Scranton, Pa. | Robt. Anderson, 123 Belmont Ter. | E. L. Spaugh, Box 204. | City Hall; 1st Tues. | |
| (rr)742 New York, N. Y. | R. J. O'Keefe, 372 13th Ave., Astoria, L. I. | W. D. Jackson, 529 Pleasant Ave. | Mouse Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. | |
| (m)743 Reading, Pa. | Leon Bush, 224 Mass St. | V. J. La Noce, 88 St. Nicholas | Eagles Hall; 2d & 4th Fri. | |
| (rr)744 New York, N. Y. | J. J. O'Neill, 91 Monroe St., Winfield, L. I. | Kleefield's Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. | | |
| (rr)750 Pittsburgh, Pa. | J. J. O'Hara, 3350 Webster Ave. | O. Bendorf, Box 366, Pitcairn Pa. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. | |
| (m)751 Little Falls, N. Y. | Burney Blair, 20 Hancock St. | Walter Diehl, 224 No. Front St. | Reed and Court Sts., Mon. | |
| (rr)752 Jersey City, N. J. | Herman Heiser, 32 E. Maurice St. | Wm. Gleason, 212 W. 17th St. | Arcanum Hall, Richmond Hill; 2d, 4th Thurs. | |
| (rr)754 Sayre, Pa. | Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y. | Geo. Weierich, 29 Sterling St. | | |
| (l)755 Clarksburg, W. Va. | W. Ford Bosworth, Chemung, Thomas Crawford, 317 S. Wilbur Ave. | 2849 Boulevard St.; 1st, 3d Mon. | | |
| (m)756 Fairmont, W. Va. | Geo. B. Shawver, Box 292, Weston, W. Va. | Redmen's Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. | | |
| (rr)757 Joliet, Ill. | Wm. Henke, Box 536, Rivesville, W. Va. | Chas. C. Drummond, Box 124, Williams Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. | | |
| (m)758 Hagerstown, Md. | Fred Nichols, No. Raynor Ave. | H. C. Kueffner, 910 So. Joliet Alpine Hall; 1st Wednesday. | | |
| (m)760 Knoxville, Tenn. | Clyde Anders, 621 N. Mulberry St. | Karl L. Barr, 629 No. Mulberry St. | Young Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. | |
| (m)762 Ashtabula, Ohio | Geo. Vian, 77 Main St. | A. S. Bradley, 422 Richard St. | Central Labor Hall; 2d Fri. | |
| (l)763 Omaha, Nebr. | C. L. Gustafson, 2202½ S. 16th St. | C. J. Clark, 44½ Madison Ave. | Kritz Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed. | |
| (rr)764 Denver, Colo. | J. B. Peterson, 3910 High St. | R. P. Morris, 1840 Sherman Ave. | Labor Temple; every Wed. | |
| (m)765 Visalia, Calif. | F. L. Esting, Box 896. | R. J. McGan, 926 Bannock St. | Trades Assembly Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. | |
| (m)767 Helper, Utah. | E. B. Hofma, Box 423. | E. B. Hofma, Box 423. | | |
| (m)768 Morgantown, W. Va. | A. B. Wilson, 29 Cobain Ave. | O. A. Brown, 29 Cobain Ave. | | |
| (rr)770 Albany, N. Y. | Frank Clare, 625 2nd St. | H. Beardsley, 582 3d St. | | |
| (l)771 Richmond, Va. | I. Steart, 510 Gladstone Ave. | A. Holladay, 1100 Sommes St. | | |
| (m)773 Windsor, Ont., Can. | Edw. Strohmaier, 2001 Vine St. | A. Sacks, 521 Dougall Ave. | 1737 Champs St.; 2d & 4th Wed. | |
| (rr)774 Cincinnati, Ohio | | W. H. Green, 13 Euclid Ave. | Labor Temple; Wed. | |
| (rr)776 Providence, R. I. | J. J. Dooriss, 300 Charles St. | R. R. O'Sullivan, 41 Herschel St. | 98 Weybossett St.; 2d, 4th Wed. | |
| (rr)779 Chicago, Ill. | | R. J. Lindsay, 3207 Washington Blvd. | R. J. Lindsay, 3207 Washington Blvd. | |
| (l)783 Spartanburg, S. C. | P. J. Lowe, Route No. 6. | R. S. Koon, Route No. 6. | West Main St.; every Monday. | |
| (rr)784 Indianapolis, Ind. | W. L. Harrison, 1515 W. 27th St. | J. F. Lancaster, 41 N. Linwood | 233 Hume Mansur Bldg.; 2d, 4th Wed. | |
| (m)786 St. Augustine, Fla. | Geo. Osgood, 30 Grove Ave. | W. L. Wiler, 19 Rhode Ave. | 30 Grove Ave.; Last Wednesday. | |
| (rr)791 Louisville, Ky. | R. L. Browder, 2117 W. Broadway. | L. E. Hagan, 3923 So. First | St. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. | |
| (rr)793 Chicago, Ill. | H. D. Parker, 351 E. 54th St. | L. La Point, 4504 So. Wells St. | 5436 Wentworth Ave.; 2d, 4th Thurs. | |
| (rr)794 Chicago, Ill. | J. F. Corrigan, 7034 S. Troop St. | Dan Duhiblies, 7436 Kimbark Ave. | Ellis Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. | |
| (rr)795 Chicago, Ill. | M. Prendergast, 214 W. Garfield Blvd. | M. Prendergast, 214 W. Garfield Colonial Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. | | |
| (rr)796 Aurora, Ill. | L. B. Greenawalt, 8129 So. San-gamon St. | E. A. Collins, 364 Linden Ave. | Dillenburg Hall; 2d Mon. | |
| (rr)797 Chicago, Ill. | Floyd E. Mitchell, 8637 S. Loomis St. | L. B. Greenawalt, 8129 So. San-gamon St. | Holkins Hall; 4th Tues. | |
| (rr)798 Chicago, Ill. | Chas. Willoughby, 1252 Terrace Ave. | M. Rowe, 1516 So. 58th Ave. | Central Park Hall; 3d Wed. | |
| (rr)801 Grand Rapids, Mich. | H. Murphy, 358 Stadacona St. | M. Finn, 159 Carrier St. | N. E. Campan Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. | |
| (m)802 Moose Jaw, Sask. Can. | West Mouse Jaw. | H. Murphy, 358 Stadacona St. | Labor Hall; 2d Wed. | |
| (rr)803 New Haven, Conn. | Fred Grube, 467 Blatchley Ave. | Frank Thomann, 219 Pond Lily | Trades Council Hall; 3d Mon. | |
| (rr)805 Sedalia, Mo. | J. J. Conner, 609 S. Lafayette St. | House. | Lilly Trades Council Hall; 3d Mon. | |
| (m)808 Alliance, Ohio | John Boren | Jos. Latham, 1406 So. Missouri Ave. | House. | |
| (rr)809 Oelwein, Iowa | R. L. Brady, 219 3rd Ave. No. | E. H. Masters, City Market | MacCabe Hall; Thurs. | |
| (rr)811 Lenoir City, Tenn. | E. S. Volles, P. O. Box 383. | Jas. R. Ward, P. O. Box 397. | Union Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. | |

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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| L. U. | LOCATION | REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS | FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS | MEETING PLACE AND DATE |
|----------|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| (rr)812 | Little Rock, Ark. | J. J. Tolliver, care Home Electric Co., 311 Main St., No. Little Rock, Ark. | R. N. Pedrick, 817 Olive St., No. Little Rock, Ark. | Strike Hdqts.; Every Thurs. |
| (rr)814 | Havelock, Nebr. | James L. Maxwell, P. O. Box 374 Wm. C. Armstrong, 2152 Crotona Ave. | James L. Maxwell, Box 374 C. H. DeSanto, 533 Tinton Ave. | Labor Temple; 3d Tues. |
| (rr)817 | New York, N. Y. | | | 111 E. 125th St.; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (rr)819 | Salamanca, N. Y. | C. F. Merriman, 3524 Cleveland Russell B. Lebau, 423 North St. | C. H. Odell, 15 Gates Ave. A. J. Tomasovich, 717 So. Clark | Carpenters' Hall; 2d Sat. |
| (tel)822 | New Orleans, La. | | | 822 Union St.; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (rr)824 | Middletown, N. Y. | J. L. Morris, 606 So. Randolph | Lloyd E. Laurence, 87 Watkins | Gunter Bldg.; 4th Wed. |
| (l)827 | Champaign and Urbana, Ill. | John E. Fitzgerald, 81 Wilson St. | H. R. McDonald, B. R. 1, Champaign, Ill. | Labor Hall, Champaign, Ill.; 1st Thurs. |
| (rr)829 | San Bernardino, Calif. | Harry Schelline, 552 14th St. | Thos. J. Casper, Box 42 | Labor Temple; Every Fri. |
| (rr)832 | Trenton, Mo. | Richard D. Ridway, 112 W. 7th Frank Borgmen, 216 Furman Pl. | B. D. Paris, 808 Halliburton St. Harold Miller, 209 N. 15th Ave. | Miners' Hall; 2d Mon. |
| (rr)834 | Hoboken, N. J. | Kingsland, N. J. | E. Orange, N. J. | 107 Washington; 1st, 4th Mon. |
| (rr)835 | Meridian, Miss. | C. N. Holland, 511 40th Ave. | C. N. Holland, 511 40th Ave. | K. of P. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (rr)836 | Jersey Shore, Pa. | W. E. Robb, 401 Oak St. | C. E. Bassett, 401 Oak St. | K. of C. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (l)840 | Genoa, N. Y. | Elmer Switzer, 5 Merrill Ave. | Wall W. Hosking, 209 Pulment | Exchange St.; Alternate Fri. |
| (l)841 | Topeka, Kans. | W. H. Rowe, 306 E. 7th St. | R. D. Collins, 712 West First St. | Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (rr)842 | Utica, N. Y. | John Matheson, 1904 Storrs Ave. | E. Martz, 26 Foster St., Whitesboro, N. Y. | Labor Temple; 4th Wed. |
| (rr)847 | Kansas City, Kans. | C. Victor, 136 Swan St., Chicago | C. A. Victor, 136 Swan St., Chicago, Ill. | Daniels Hall; 2d Sat. |
| (rr)849 | Syracuse, N. Y. | Leo Hosley, Manhatten Hotel | D. E. Passage, 1243 Park St. | Carmen's Hall; 2d & 4th Tues. |
| (m)853 | Brewster, Ohio | C. T. Griesheimer, 613 Jarvis Ave., Massillon, Ohio. | G. Mathais, Box 1 | Massillon, Ohio; 4th Mon. |
| (rr)854 | Buffalo, N. Y. | | P. A. Claringbold, 46 Humason Ave. | Polish Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (m)855 | Muncie, Ind. | Walter Hayden, 417 W. North St. | R. Tumleson, 315 E. North St. | Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (rr)857 | DuBois, Pa. | Harry M. Allen, 218 W. DuBois Ave. | R. L. Truxal, 12 Third St. | Oriole Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (rr)858 | Somerset, Ky. | F. P. Owen, 324 High St. | F. P. Owens, 324 High St. | K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (rr)860 | Long Island City, N. Y. | S. L. Orr, 275 E. 108th St., New York. | Wm. H. Bohrissen, 1523 Leland Ave., New York, N. Y. | Kleefield's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (rr)862 | Jacksonville, Fla. | C. L. Clyatt, 421 E. 4th St. | J. E. Ross, 25 Ogram St. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (rr)863 | Lafayette, Ind. | Frank P. Clark, 609 Alabama St. | Frank Jones, 1620 N. 16th St. | Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (rr)864 | Jersey City, N. J. | W. Schlinck, 112 Diamond Bridge Ave. | Edu. McKeon, 77 West 5th St., Bayonne, N. J. | Hawkes Hall; 3d Thurs. |
| (rr)865 | Baltimore, Md. | W. S. Perego, 1810 Division St. | Robt. Montgomery, 13 W. Randall | Redmen Hall; 2d & 4th Wed. |
| (rr)867 | Detroit, Mich. | Dave McNorgan, 4550 Vancouver Ave. | Wm. Hamilton, 5017 Florida Ave. | 25 Aldaide Ave.; 1st Thurs. |
| (p)868 | New Orleans, La. | | Jos. Heier, 1320 Elysian Fields Ave. | B. K. of A. Home; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| 869 | Iroquois Falls, Ont. Can. | Geo. L. Bowman, Box 14. | M. J. Smith, Box 114 | Columbus Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (rr)870 | Cumberland, Md. | Lester P. Bell, 15 Ridgeway Terrace | K. D. Bachman, 262 No. Centre | Alleghany Trades Council Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. |
| (m)873 | Kokomo, Ind. | Frank Glaze, 1814 So. Buckeye | Herbert Lyons, 211 E. Jefferson | Labor Temple; 1-2-3-4 Fri. |
| (m)874 | Zanesville, Ohio | Robert Clossman, 73 Warwick Ave. | H. Winkelman, 1215 Wheeling Ave. | Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (l)875 | Washington, Pa. | Francis B. Enoch, 740 W. Chestnut St. | Wm. H. Tarr, 78 Tyler Ave. | Plumbers' Hall, 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (rr)882 | New Orleans, La. | C. A. O'Neill, 2716 Myrtle St. | G. F. Schenck, 709 Opelousas Av. | 820 Union St.; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (rr)884 | Cleburne, Texas | G. W. Miner, 606 S. Robinson | W. G. Howell, P. O. Box 448, Breckenridge, Texas. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (rr)885 | Chicago, Ill. | Julius Mickow, 427 Hein Place. | D. W. Perry, 447 No. Cicero Ave. | N. E. Cor. Armitage & Crawford Ave.; 1st Tues. |
| (rr)886 | Minneapolis, Minn. | Carl W. Frank, 2921 18th Ave. So. | Geo. Wicklem, 2921 18th Ave. S. | 3212 33d Ave. So.; 1st Fri. |
| (m)890 | Janesville, Wis. | G. A. Donahue, 602 Chestnut St. | Amos Kent, 1308 Blaine Ave. | Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (m)891 | Coshocton, Ohio | Jacob Wagner, 1019 Adams St. | Elmer Stover, 718 Pine St. | Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (m)892 | Mankato, Minn. | Henry Ganthier, 517 Elm St. | J. R. Hennessey, 224 James Ave. | State Bank; 1st Thursday. |
| (m)897 | Niagara Falls, Ont. Can. | O. Sutton, 111 Welland Ave. | Leo Ryan, 82 Wilmott St. | Bamfield Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (rr)902 | St. Paul, Minn. | R. H. Woods, 696 Conway St. | C. J. McGlogan, 400 Dakota Blvd. | New Labor Temple; 1st Tues. |
| (m)904 | Fort Scott, Kans. | | O. Lee Talbott, 116 E. Wall St. | Redman Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m)905 | Ranger, Texas | E. T. Ferguson, Box 1471. | Fred Hughes, Box 1202. | Carpenters' Hall; Wed. |
| (m)910 | Watertown, N. Y. | Cecil H. Allen, 620 Frontenac St. | Geo. Dezell, Weldon Hotel | Britton Block, Arsenal St.; 1st, 3d Wed |
| (rr)912 | Collinwood, Ohio | F. N. Evans, 594 E. 107th St., Cleveland. | R. D. Jones, 7508 Shaw Ave. S. W., Cleveland. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m)914 | Thorold, Ont., Can. | J. Calder | R. L. Little, Box 760 | Carpenter's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m)915 | Three Rivers, Que. Can. | Geo. Louthond, Cape Madeline, Que., Can., Box 100. | H. P. Boyle, Box 100, Cape Madeline, Que. | 44 Des Forges St.; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (rr)917 | Memphis, Tenn. | C. S. Priddy, Box 2016, De Sota Sta. | C. S. Priddy, Box 2016, De Sota Sta. | B. of R. T. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (rr)918 | Covington, Ky. | W. T. Sullivan | D. B. Van Meter, 411 W. 16th St. | 12th & Russell Sts.; 1st Thurs. |
| (rr)919 | Erwin, Tenn. | T. H. Peters, 221 1st St. | T. H. Peters, 221 1st St. | Trainmen's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m)921 | Two Harbors, Minn. | G. Gustafson, Box 132 | B. H. Bailey, 593 9th Ave. | City Hall; 2d Thurs. |
| (rr)924 | Wheeling, W. Va. | | G. T. Liston, Bridgeport, Ohio. | 1515 Market St.; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (930) | Central City, Ky. | | C. H. Martin, P. O. Box 131. | |
| (m)931 | Lake Charles, La. | R. H. Feard, care of J. R. Miles, 924 Ryan St. | T. A. Brown, 105 Ryan St. | Rineau Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (rr)934 | Tucson, Ariz. | | W. W. Akers, 112 No. 3rd Ave. | |
| (m)936 | Enid, Okla. | R. D. White, 303 W. Elm St. | Victor V. Parr, 709 E. Cherokee St. | Trades Council Hall; Thurs. |
| (rr)937 | Richmond, Va. | D. A. Boon, 800 Bainbridge St., So. Richmond, Va. | E. C. Murray, 11 So. Mulberry St. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (rr)938 | Sacramento, Calif. | E. B. Normington, 917½ 16th | J. C. Kendall, 3159 "C" St. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (m)942 | Cisco, Texas | | N. C. Fowler, Box 505. | K. of P. Hall; Tuesday. |
| (m)944 | Seattle, Wash. | Frank McGovern, 1809½ Howard Ave. | R. Wilbourne, 762 No. 72nd St. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (m)948 | Flint, Mich. | Joseph Devine, 325 Alice St. | Earl J. Stauffer, Grand Blanc, Mich. | 808 So. Saginaw St.; Every Thurs. |
| (m)951 | Eau Claire, Wisc. | Percy Goulette, 317 E. Madison | Wm. Foster, 742 N. Barstow St. | Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m)955 | Espanola, Ont., Can. | C. T. Nelder | R. L. Huehner | Community Hall; 1st Mon. |
| (rr)958 | Corning, N. Y. | W. E. Lewis, Big Flats, N. Y. | Harvey Lounsbury, 99 Perry Ave. | Hermitage Hall; 1st, 4th Mon. |
| (m)960 | Porterville, Cal. | | F. L. Esting, P. O. Box 896, Visalia, Calif. | |

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| L. U. | LOCATION | REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS | FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS | MEETING PLACE AND DATE |
|-----------|------------------------|---|---|---|
| (rr) 962 | Roxbury, Mass. | C. F. Heyn, 181 Milton St., E. David P. Healey, 555 East 6th Dudley Opera House, Roxbury Mass.; 1st | | |
| | | Dedham, Mass. | St., St. Boston, Mass. | |
| (m) 963 | Kankakee, Ill. | Harry A. Shockey, 231 So. Chi | Edith St. E. B. Swepe, 117 West Fruit Ave. I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. | Mondays |
| | | vago Ave. | | |
| (rr) 967 | Albuquerque, N. M. | Bert H. Brown, 102 S. Edith St. E. B. Swepe, 117 West Fruit Ave. I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. | | |
| (rr) 972 | Marietta, Ohio | Stanley Carroll, 426 Maple St. | Chas. Davis, 439 Maple St. | Labor Hall; 1st Wed. |
| (I) 973 | South Bend, Ind. | Harry Poff, 311 E. Wayne | N. Austin, 1231 Portage | 123 N. Hill; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| | | Ave. | Portage | |
| (m) 974 | Carlinville, Ill. | Lee Gunter, W. 1st South St. | W. E. Bonn, 221 N. Charles St. Bligr. | Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (rr) 975 | Norfolk, Va. | M. F. Harris, 1307 W. 49th St. | W. C. Bonn, 115 West 10th St. Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. | |
| (rr) 976 | Fort Madison, Ia. | E. H. Yoston, 1310 Front St. | C. E. Miller, 3133 Cherokee St. Heady Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. | |
| (m) 978 | Elkhart, Ind. | Ralph Waggoner, 628 Liberty St. | Elmer D. Sellers, 609 Baldwin St. N. Y. C. Federation Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. | |
| (m) 988 | Elmira, N. Y. | V. S. Miller, 723 Seneca Pl. | Wm. Moffat, 824 Cedar St. | Trades Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m) 991 | Corning, N. Y. | A. E. Kreischmann, 315 W. 1st | Le Claire Decker, 211 Columbia C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. | |
| (rr) 994 | Kansas City, Mo. | Dan Fehrebach, 1111 Norledge | Dan Fehrebach, 1111 Norledge Mo. Pac. R. R. E. Bottom Shop; 1st, 3d | Place. |
| | | | | Mon. |
| (m) 995 | Baton Rouge, La. | M. F. Hall, 628 Mills Ave. | E. J. Bourg, General Delivery | I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Wed. |
| (m) 996 | Bradford, Pa. | | M. Becker, Gen. Del., Desbia | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (m) 997 | Shawnee, Okla. | D. E. Barber, 1001 Hobson St. | R. F. Hamilton, Box 532 | Painters Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| (m) 998 | Greensboro, N. C. | H. H. Thornton, 614 Julian St. | W. E. Sigma, 335 W. Bragg St. | B. R. T. Hall; Friday. |
| (I) 1002 | Tulsa, Okla. | James Duncan, 2101 E. First St. | O. M. Anderson, 1107 W. 23rd Place, West Tulsa, Okla. | County Court House; Tuesday. |
| (rr) 1008 | Sausalito, Calif. | E. H. Cole, Larkspur, Calif. Box 112 | E. C. Alexander, 18 Clerinda Ave., San Rafael, Calif. | Co-op. Store Hall, San Rafael, Cal.; 2d, 4th Wed. |
| (rr) 1015 | Pearl, Ill. | E. U. Bloomspot, 900 Charlotte St., Peoria, Ill. | J. E. Johnson, 211 Easton Ave. | Nichols Hall; Wed. |
| (rr) 1016 | Superior, Wis. | Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 166 | Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 166 | Trade Labor Hall; 2nd Tues. |
| (I) 1021 | Uniontown, Pa. | Howard House, 151 Grant St. | Owen D. Farr, 161 Morgantown | Fracture Home Bldg.; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (rr) 1023 | Canton, Ohio | Paul Johanning, 1923 5th St. | Paul Johanning, 1923 5th St. | Paul Johanning, 1923 5th St., 307 So. Market Ave.; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| (S. E.) | | | | |
| (rr) 1024 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | E. A. Fisher, P. O. Box 517, P. J. Sheridan, 5107 2nd Ave. | Odd Fellows' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. | |
| | | Hazelwood Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa. | | |
| (rr) 1025 | Cos Cob, Conn. | G. E. Gilford, 14 Cedar St. | Port Chester, N. Y. | |
| (I) 1029 | Woonsocket, R. I. | Wm. Grady, 405 Winter St. | Ralph Nutting, 131 Lincoln St. | 5 S. Main St.; 1st Monday. |
| (rr) 1030 | Chicago, Ill. | C. Nelson, 1516 S. Human Ave. | R. J. Wurzel, 3541 Cottage Grove Ave. | |
| | | | | |
| (mt) 1031 | Manchester, N. H. | Arthur Greenwood, 52 Cumber- Francis A. Foye, 232 Central St. | Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. | |
| | | land St. | | |
| (rr) 1032 | Pocatello, Idaho | Tracy Pugnaire, 1029 No. Hays | Henry Holmberg, 850 N. 10th St. | Labor Temple, 1st & 3d Thurs. |
| (rr) 1033 | Jackson, Mich. | D. J. Pierce, Harris St. | H. F. Strobel, 1008 Pigeon St. | Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. |
| (I) 1037 | Winnipeg, Man., Can. | A. A. Miles, 410 Lansdowne Ave. | J. S. McDonald, 165 James St. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| | | | | |
| (m) 1042 | Sturgis, Mich. | Claude Whitlock | A. R. Farnsley, 203 E. West St. | C. M. Hubbard's; 1st Friday. |
| (I) 1045 | Pawhuska, Okla. | Dexter D. Young, 383 Woodland Ave. | Geo. B. Page, Box 532 | Labor Hall; Thurs. |
| (m) 1047 | Toledo, Ohio | | H. G. Denison, 3225 Cottage Ave. | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| | | | | |
| (rr) 1049 | Oil City, Pa. | Albert Bennett, 403 So. 7th St. | C. W. Davis, 20½ Home Ave. | Latonia Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (I) 1052 | Purdy, Ky. | Ross Perry, 329 W. 9th St. | J. R. Wardle, 1710 Clay St. | Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. |
| (m) 1054 | Salina, Kans. | Geo. J. Lamphere, 116 E. Bond | L. C. Arnold, 409 E. Elm St. | W. V. R. Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (m) 1055 | Wellington, Kan. | A. C. Little | L. E. Graves, 720 S. G St. | K. or P. Hall; Thursday. |
| (m) 1057 | Woodland, Me. | M. O. Welsher, Gen. Delivery | F. H. Fountain, Box 459 | Opera House Office; 2d, last Tues. |
| (rr) 1058 | La Porte, Ind. | | Roy Woodruff, 217 Brighton St. | City Band Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (rr) 1060 | Norfolk, Va. | | T. P. Epperson, 105 Chesapeake St., Ocean View, Va. | Odd Fellows Hall; 1st, 3d Sun. |
| | | | | |
| (m) 1070 | Susquehanna, Pa. | G. Helvene, 513 Park St., Pacific Grove, Calif. | Wm. W. Hughes, 607 Franklin | |
| (m) 1072 | Monterey, Calif. | I. Belval, Carmel, Calif. | Bldg. Trds. Tem.; 1st, 3d Mon. | |
| | | | | |
| (rr) 1086 | Tacoma, Wash. | Otis E. Collins, 1702 So. Fifte St. | Otis E. Collins, 1702 S. Fifte St. | Labor Temple; 1st, Wed. |
| (rr) 1087 | Keyser, W. Va. | Geo. W. Mills, Gilmore St. | H. Wells, 226 W. Piedmont St. | Mystic Chair Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (rr) 1091 | Battle Creek, Mich. | E. Riggs, 388 N. Kendall St. | G. Cummings, 317 W. Van Buren | Members Home; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m) 1097 | Grand Falls, Newfound. | A. H. Stevart, 11 Bank Road. | D. J. O'Flynn, 3 Station Road | Town Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| | | | | |
| (rr) 1098 | Childress, Texas | Lloyd M. Brooks, 9 E. 7th St. | Carl Hudson, Box 125 | Labor Hall; 3d Tues. |
| (m) 1099 | Oil City, Pa. | Geo. L. Stephenson, 110 Princeton Ave., Fullerton, Calif. | P. J. Burke, 540 Plumer St. | Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| (I) 1101 | Anaheim, Calif. | Elmer E. Leedy, 437 Cedar Crest Ave. | Arthur Gowdy, Box 253 | Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues. |
| | | | | |
| (I) 1105 | Newark, Ohio | John Lukish, 444 Miller St., Lu- | Wm. Lynne, 21 Trapp St., Forty | Trades Assembly Hall, 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m) 1106 | Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | zerne, Pa. | Fort St., Pa., Kingston | 24 Simon Long Bldg.; 3d Mon. |
| | | | P. O. | |
| (rr) 1108 | Garrett, Ind. | W. J. Drayer, 403 So. Caven St. | Edw. Huber, 119 N. Franklin St. | Federation Hall; 2d, Fri. |
| (m) 1110 | Livermore Falls, Me. | Frank Soulder, Box 273 | Norman Baratly, Box 285 | Union Hall; 3rd Wed. |
| (m) 1116 | Kingsport, Tenn. | J. D. McTrary, 390 Sullivan St. | J. D. McCrary, 390 Sullivan St. | Neims Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. |
| (rr) 1118 | Quincy, Can. | Wm. B. Walsh, 5 St. Joachim | Rev. Gilbert, 130½ Artillery St. | 272 Dennis St.; 3d Mon. |
| (rr) 1121 | Olivia, N. Y. | C. Feltzenberger, 214½ W. State | Chas. W. Rose, 137 No. 13th St. | Federation Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m) 1122 | Lufkin, Texas | M. L. Hand, P. O. Box 303 | M. L. Hunt, P. O. Box 303 | I. O. F. F. Hall; 2d Sat. |
| (rr) 1125 | Connellsburg, Pa. | L. W. Lehr, 601 E. Murphy Ave. | J. L. Balsley, 404 E. Crawford Ave. | City Hall; 1st Thurs. |
| | | | | |
| (m) 1131 | Bloomington, Ind. | Hugh Morrison, 601 West 5th St. | Glen Marshall, 223 E. 2nd St. | Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (rr) 1132 | Cheyenne, Wyo. | Carl Kelly | Frank Dougherty, Box 953 | Labor Temple; 2d Tues. |
| (m) 1135 | Newport News, Va. | | N. C. Crisp, 4615 Wash. Ave. | Labor Temple; 1st Tues. |
| (to) | Toronto, Ont., Can. | | C. L. Smith, 67 McGill St. | |
| (m) 1139 | Duncan, Okla. | | S. D. Pollio, Box 811 | Security Elec. Shop; Tues. |
| (I) 1141 | Okla. City, Okla. | H. Albee, 1610 W. 9th St. | W. Thomas, 1418 E. Park St. | Woolworth Bldg.; Thursday. |
| (m) 1142 | Baltimore, Md. | C. J. Seebach, 2718 Hugo Ave. | W. L. Massey, Box 1457 | 122½ St. Paul St.; Last Fri. |
| (I) 1144 | Birmingham, Ala. | W. F. Clark, P. O. Box 1457 | John Haydon | United Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (m) 1145 | Henryetta, Okla. | J. D. Buster | | |
| (m) 1147 | Wis. Rapids, Wis. | A. Gazdov, 618 8th St., North | Walter Kruger, 323 8th Ave., N. | Union Hall; 2d or 3d Wed. |
| (m) 1151 | Corsicana, Texas | W. F. Knight, 115 1-2 No. Beaton St. | Geo. M. Rhodes, 115 1-2 No. | |
| | | | Beaton St. | |
| (m) 1153 | Tyler, Texas | | H. A. Whatley, 200 No. Beverly Blvd., Venice, Calif. | Carpenters' Hall; 4th Wed. |
| (I) 1154 | Santa Monica, Calif. | L. H. Strickland, 1529 Wash. | Paul C. Lehman, 509 Amoroso Blvd., Venice, Calif. | Carpenters' Hall; Every Wed. |



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Dover --- 43
Elizabeth --- 675
Hackensack --- 578
Gloucester --- 452
Hoboken --- 834
Jersey City --- 15
Jersey City --- 164
Jersey City --- 752
Jersey City --- 861
Morristown --- 581
Newark --- 52
Newark --- 233
New Brunswick --- 456
Paterson --- 102
Perth Amboy --- 358
Plainfield --- 262
Plainfield --- 496
Trenton --- 29
Trenton --- 217
Trenton --- 269

New Hampshire.

Berlin --- 296
Manchester --- 719
Manchester --- 1031

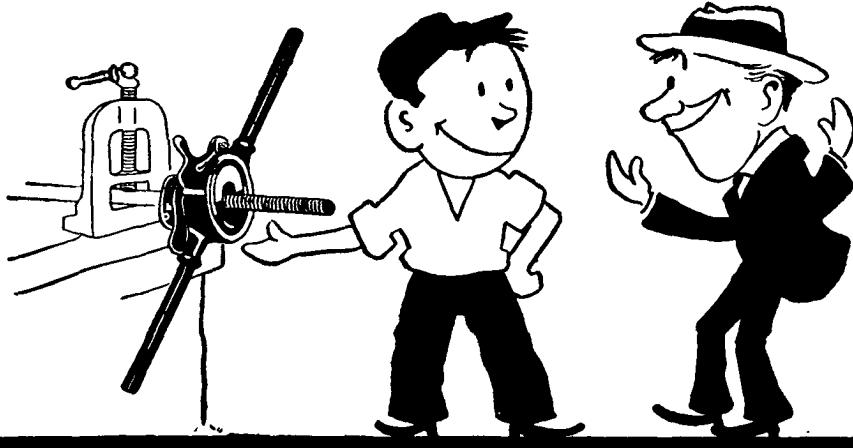
New Mexico.

Albuquerque --- 611
Albuquerque --- 967

| New York. | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Albany | 696 |
| Albany | 137 |
| Albany | 770 |
| Auburn | 334 |
| Auburn | 300 |
| Binghamton | 325 |
| Buffalo | 41 |
| Buffalo | 45 |
| Buffalo | 854 |
| Corning | 958 |
| Cortland | 991 |
| Dunkirk | 593 |
| Dunkirk | 659 |
| Elmira | 139 |
| Elmira | 988 |
| Geneva | 840 |
| Glen Falls | 389 |
| Hornell | 544 |
| Ithaca | 241 |
| Jamestown | 108 |
| Kingston | 475 |
| Little Falls | 751 |
| Long Island City | 680 |
| Middletown | 133 |
| Middletown | 824 |
| Newburgh | 631 |
| New York | 3 |
| New York | 20 |
| New York | 664 |
| New York | 742 |
| New York | 744 |
| New York | 817 |
| Niagara Falls | 237 |
| Olean | 1121 |
| Oswego | 328 |
| Plattsburgh | 629 |
| Poughkeepsie | 215 |
| Rochester | 44 |
| Rochester | 86 |
| Salamanca | 819 |
| Schenectady | 85 |
| Schenectady | 140 |
| Schenectady | 247 |
| Schenectady | 254 |
| Schenectady | 267 |
| Schenectady | 536 |
| Schenectady | 647 |
| Syracuse | 43 |
| Syracuse | 79 |
| Syracuse | 849 |
| Troy | 392 |
| Utica | 42 |
| Utica | 181 |
| Utica | 842 |
| Van Nest | 468 |
| Watervliet | 436 |
| Watertown | 910 |
| Yonkers | 501 |
| North Carolina. | |
| Asheville | 238 |
| Charlotte | 273 |
| Greensboro | 998 |
| Spencer | 312 |
| North Dakota. | |
| Fargo | 670 |
| Grand Forks | 672 |
| Minot | 557 |
| Ohio. | |
| Alliance | 808 |
| Akron | 220 |
| Akron | 439 |
| Ashtabula | 762 |
| Bowster | 853 |
| Pennsylvania. | |
| Allentown | 375 |
| Altoona | 457 |
| Altoona | 733 |
| Bradford | 696 |
| Butler | 10 |
| Indiana. | |
| Bucyrus | 432 |
| Canton | 540 |
| Canton | 178 |
| Chillicothe | 1023 |
| Cleveland | 38 |
| Cleveland | 39 |
| Cleveland | 78 |
| Cincinnati | 101 |
| Cincinnati | 212 |
| Cincinnati | 774 |
| Coshocton | 891 |
| Collinwood | 912 |
| Columbus | 54 |
| Columbus | 71 |
| Dayton | 82 |
| East Liverpool | 93 |
| Elyria | 129 |
| Hamilton | 648 |
| Lima | 32 |
| Lorain | 627 |
| Mansfield | 638 |
| Marshall | 972 |
| Middletown | 342 |
| New Philadelphia | 422 |
| Newark | 87 |
| Newark | 172 |
| Newark | 1105 |
| Portsmouth | 403 |
| Portsmouth | 575 |
| Sandusky | 447 |
| Springfield | 689 |
| Steubenville | 246 |
| Toledo | 8 |
| Toledo | 245 |
| Toledo | 1047 |
| Warren | 411 |
| Warren | 573 |
| Youngstown | 62 |
| Youngstown | 64 |
| Youngstown | 694 |
| Zanesville | 874 |
| Oklahoma. | |
| Ardmore | 391 |
| Bartlesville | 290 |
| Chickasha | 480 |
| Duncan | 1139 |
| Enid | 936 |
| Henryetta | 1145 |
| Lawton | 330 |
| Muskogee | 384 |
| Oklahoma | 155 |
| Oklahoma City | 1141 |
| Oklmulgee | 406 |
| Pawhuska | 1045 |
| Ponca City | 414 |
| Shawnee | 997 |
| Sapulpa | 297 |
| Tulsa | 584 |
| Tulsa | 1002 |
| Oregon. | |
| Astoria | 517 |
| Portland | 48 |
| Portland | 125 |
| Panama. | |
| Balboa, C. Z. | 397 |
| Cristobal | 677 |
| Pennsylvania. | |
| Allentown | 375 |
| Altoona | 457 |
| Altoona | 733 |
| Bradford | 696 |
| Butler | 10 |
| Connellsville. | |
| Connellsville | 1125 |
| Dubois | 857 |
| Easton | 367 |
| Erie | 39 |
| Erie | 56 |
| Harrisburg | 133 |
| Hazleton | 688 |
| Jersey Shore | 839 |
| Johnstown | 493 |
| Kittanning | 603 |
| Meadville | 504 |
| Monessen | 371 |
| New Castle | 33 |
| New Brighton | 712 |
| Norwich | 179 |
| Oil City | 1043 |
| Oil City | 1099 |
| Philadelphia | 21 |
| Philadelphia | 98 |
| Pittsburgh | 5 |
| Pittsburgh | 14 |
| Pittsburgh | 750 |
| Pittsburgh | 1021 |
| Pottsville | 587 |
| Punxsutawney | 729 |
| Reading | 743 |
| Sayre | 751 |
| Scranton | 81 |
| Scranton | 741 |
| Sharon | 218 |
| Susquehanna | 1070 |
| Uniontown | 1021 |
| Warren | 63 |
| Washington | 875 |
| Wilkes-Barre | 183 |
| Wilkes-Barre | 1106 |
| Williamsport | 239 |
| York | 229 |
| Rhode Island. | |
| Newport | 288 |
| Providence | 99 |
| Providence | 253 |
| Providence | 776 |
| Pawtucket | 192 |
| Woonsocket | 1029 |
| South Carolina. | |
| Charleston | 188 |
| Columbia | 332 |
| Spartanburg | 783 |
| South Dakota. | |
| Sioux Falls | 426 |
| Tennessee. | |
| Chattanooga | 175 |
| Chattanooga | 311 |
| Erwin | 919 |
| Kingsport | 1116 |
| Knoxville | 318 |
| Knoxville | 780 |
| Lenoir City | 811 |
| Marvin City | 1092 |
| Shawnee | 997 |
| Sapulpa | 297 |
| Tulsa | 584 |
| Tulsa | 1002 |
| Texas. | |
| Austin | 529 |
| Amarillo | 602 |
| Beaumont | 479 |
| Childress | 1098 |
| Cisco | 942 |
| Cleburne | 884 |
| Corsicana | 1151 |
| Dallas | 59 |
| Dallas | 69 |
| Denison | 338 |
| Wisconsin. | |
| El Paso | 583 |
| El Paso | 585 |
| Fort Worth | 116 |
| Fort Worth | 156 |
| Galveston | 510 |
| Galveston | 527 |
| Greenville | 301 |
| Houston | 66 |
| Houston | 716 |
| Houston | 951 |
| Lufkin | 1122 |
| Marshall | 385 |
| Orange | 738 |
| Palestine | 388 |
| Port Arthur | 390 |
| Ranger | 905 |
| San Antonio | 69 |
| San Antonio | 500 |
| Temple | 119 |
| Texarkana | 301 |
| Tyler | 1153 |
| Waco | 72 |
| Wichita Falls | 681 |
| Utah. | |
| Helper | 767 |
| Ogden | 287 |
| Salt Lake City | 57 |
| Salt Lake City | 351 |
| Wyoming. | |
| Casper | 322 |
| Cheyenne | 415 |
| Cheyenne | 1134 |
| Sheridan | 646 |
| Canada. | |
| Alberta. | |
| Calgary | 318 |
| Lethbridge | 630 |
| Medicine Hat | 222 |
| British Columbia | |
| Prince Rupert | 344 |
| Vancouver | 218 |
| Vancouver | 310 |
| Victoria | 230 |
| Manitoba. | |
| Winnipeg | 435 |
| Winnipeg | 1037 |
| New Brunswick. | |
| Moncton | 629 |
| Nova Scotia. | |
| Halifax | 625 |
| Newfoundland | 1097 |
| Ontario. | |
| Espanola | 956 |
| Fort William | 339 |
| Iroquois Falls | 869 |
| London | 120 |
| Niagara Falls | 897 |
| St. Catharines | 303 |
| Sturgeon Falls | 442 |
| Thorold | 914 |
| Toronto | 353 |
| Toronto | 636 |
| Toronto | 1133 |
| Windsor | 773 |
| Quebec. | |
| Jonquiere and Kenogami | 490 |
| Montreal | 492 |
| Montreal | 561 |
| Montreal | 568 |
| Quebec | 1118 |
| Three Rivers | 915 |
| Sask. | |
| Moose Jaw | 802 |
| Regina | 572 |

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Capitalism, by its imperialist wars, has created so chaotic a situation that its own privileged position, which permitted it to exploit the working class and dominate the world, is seriously endangered. In every country there is the cry for the strong man who shall reestablish order, restore to capitalism its power of domination, and push the working classes, if possible, to a lower level even than before the war. For this purpose the Dictator is allowed to use every means, even violence in its most brutal form. The labor movement in many countries has already experienced what this means. Even where the manifestly reactionary phenomenon of Fascism has not yet made its entry openly, signs are not wanting that the possessing classes are no longer satisfied with the attitude hitherto adopted towards the labor movement, and are dreaming of more radical measures.—I. T. F. News Letter.



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